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WARSAW PACT COMMITTEE MEETING CONCLUDES

Krolikowski Statement

LD291346 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1217 GMT 29 May 87

["Text of Krolikowski's Statement at the Press Conference" -- ADN headline]

[Text] Berlin, 29 May (ADN) -- The text of the statement of Committee General Secretary Herbert Krolikowski at a news conference is as follows:

Immediately after concluding the regular meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee in Berlin, I would like to inform you of the most important results of the discussion.

During the meeting there was a comprehensive exchange of views between the leading representatives of the Warsaw Pact states on all current issues regarding world politics. It resulted in a full consensus of the views of all the leading representatives of the member-states on the issues discussed. The main foci of the official discussions of all the delegations and the exchange of views of the general secretaries and first secretaries of the central committees of the allied states' parties were the issues relating to obtaining world peace, the implementation of effective disarmament measures, and cooperation among the Warsaw Pact states for security and peace in the world.

The participants in the meeting reaffirmed their conviction that there is no more important task than to forever banish war and a possible nuclear inferno from mankind. They spoke emphatically in favor of ending the arms race and of specific disarmament measures, primarily in the nuclear field.

Once again they stressed that they would work together with all states and forces in order to ensure security and peace for all peoples and states through binding measures.

The meeting of the Political Consultative Committee also adopted important documents, which will also be published: a statement on the military doctrine of the Warsaw Pact states; the communique of the meeting; and a document on measures to overcome underdevelopment and to create a new international economic order.

The guiding principle in these documents is the basic concern of the Warsaw Pact states to prevent a nuclear war, to end the arms race, and to secure peace. That is made particularly clear in the Warsaw Pact's declaration of its military doctrine. A correct understanding of the aims and intentions of the states and military-political alliances in the military sphere is now of extraordinary importance for the removal of mistrust and therefore, tension. Hence, the Warsaw Pact states have decided to set forth the principles of their military doctrine, which, as was already laid down in the statute of the Warsaw Pact at the time of its foundations, is of an exclusively defensive nature. The prime watchword of the actions of this defensive coalition is to prevent any war, whether conventional or nuclear. Hence, the allied socialist states declare that under no circumstances will they instigate hostile acts or ever be the first to use nuclear weapons.

The Warsaw Pact states will maintain armed forces and arms only in such a way that is necessary to prevent an attack on their alliance or a member state of the alliance and to give it the corresponding rebuff. In other words: The main principle is to have no more forces or arms than are absolutely necessary for the defense and preservation of peace in the world.

Hence, as a genuine contribution to confidence-building, the Warsaw Pact states propose to the NATO states that consultations should be conducted on the military doctrines.

These consultations could also cover imbalances of forces and arms that have arisen and the search for ways to remove them. The Warsaw Pact states are prepared to begin such consultations before the end of 1987 in Brussels or Warsaw, or in both places alternately.

In the communique on the meeting, the Warsaw Pact states advocate ending the arms race and moving toward disarmament, on the basis of the opportunities that are currently emerging. They are profoundly convinced that more security cannot be gained through new stockpiles of weapons, and certainly not through "nuclear deterrents." On the contrary, every opportunity must consistenly be used to reduce arsenals of weapons on the principle of equality and equal security.

In the area of nuclear disarmament, they advocated the following practical steps: The immediate conclusion of an agreement on the removal of all U.S. and Soviet medium-range missiles in Europe on the basis of the fundamental agreement achieved in Reykjavik; simultaneous removal of Soviet and U.S. operational and tactical missiles in Europe; the start of negotiations on the issue of tactical nuclear weapons, including tactical missiles in Europe; a complete ban on nuclear tests and immediate comprehensive negotiations to this end.

The leading representatives of the Warsaw Pact states spoke in favor of the speedy working out of "key stipulations" for agreements between the USSR and the United States on strategic offensive weapons, for the consolidation of the application of the ABM Treaty and nuclear testing. They take the view that these framework agreements should, together with the signing of a treaty on the removal of medium-range missiles from Europe, be the subject of an agreement between the USSR and the United States at the highest level.

The participants in the meeting spoke out once again against the deployment of weapons and relevant systems in space. They strongly demand stricter observance of the ABM Treaty, and affirm their readiness to conclude an international convention on the banning of chemical weapons before the end of this year.

In the sphere of conventional arms, the Warsaw Pact states reaffirm the validity of their proposals set forth in the Budapest Appeal.

They were forced to note that there has still been no specific answer from the West on these far-reaching proposals. Responding to certain Western arguments, the Warsaw Pact states stressed tht the reduction of nuclear weapons should not be allowed to automatically lead to an increase in conventional weapons. A reduction in nuclear weapons must also give impetus to radical reductions in other types of armaments. The Warsaw Pact states stress their readiness, in view of the asymmetry in the armed forces on both sides in Europe, which evolved historically and geographically, to remove certain disparities through reductions on the side of the one who has an advantage, but not through increases on the other side.

The Warsaw Pact states regard the second stage of the CSCE conference as the best forum for the discussion of all issues relating to the radical reduction of armed forces and conventional arms. They renewed their proposal to call a meeting of the ministers of foreign affairs of the CSCE states and spoke in favor of the continuation of contact talks between the Warsaw Pact and NATO. Again they reaffirm their view that all disarmament measures must by guaranteed by an effective and extremely strict system of verification, including on-site inspections.

The participants in the meeting came out in favor of removing all the existing centers of tension and conflict in the world exclusively by peaceful means, with regard for the legitimate interests of the parties involved. They reaffirmed their readiness to continue their contribution to this process in the same spirit.

The meeting of the Political Consultative Committee passed important resolutions for the further improvement of cooperation between the allied socialist states. The communique of the meeting contains the relevant statements on this. The meeting determined to conduct the next session of the Political Consultative Committee in Warsaw. The function of the general secretary of the committee will routinely be taken over by the representative of the People's Republic of Poland, Henryk Jaroszek, deputy foreign minister.

Honecker Toast at Banquet

LD291410 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1155 GMT 29 May 87

[Text] Berlin, 29 May (ADN) -- The toast by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, at the official banquet on the occasion of the meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee in Berlin today has the following text:

It is a particular pleasure for me to welcome you, the highest representatives of the states fraternally allied in the Warsaw Pact, very warmly on behalf of the SED Central Committee, the GDR State Council, and the GDR Council of Ministers. We have worked hard and successfully. Guided by our responsibility for safeguarding peace, we held a broad and intensive exchange of views on the fundamental questions of our time: the prevention of a nuclear catastrophe and the guarantee of the basic conditions of existence for mankind.

Our meeting and its results give important impulses to the worldwide struggle to ban the danger of war and to secure a peaceful age. The indivisible unity of socialism and peace in the struggles of our time has been convincingly demonstrated here once again. The humanistic character of the policies of socialism from the time that it started with the Great October Socialist Revolution, are displayed once again to world public opinion. That is a fitting contribution to the 70th anniversary of the October Revolution, which we will jointly celebrate this year.

Our discussions and the documents we have concluded reaffirm our optimism and conviction that the opportunity exists today as it has not existed for decades to turn the situation in the world to the good by a drastic reduction of nuclear weapons and all weapons of mass destruction, as well as through radical disarmament in the conventional field. The proposals, initiatives, and practical steps of the Soviet Union, of all states of the Warsaw Pact, are directed at creating a link where there is most contact and, therefore, where practical agreements of far-reaching significance seem most easily obtainable.

That is why our main thrust is to remove the medium-range missiles, all nuclear weapons, from Europe above all, the joint house of all Europeans. The signing of a Soviet-U.S. agreement on the removal of all medium-range missiles from Europe would be a first, important step to freeing our continent from all weapons of mass destruction. Others can and will follow it.

Of course, those forces of imperialism, who are not happy with this whole direction have not given up their policy of confrontation, of arms build-up, and striving for military superiority. No one can overlook that. It requires a further energetic and constructive peace policy by our allied states, the increasing strength of socialism and cooperation with all forces of peace to achieve victory in the end for all forces of reason and realism in international affairs.

Our declared aim is a nuclear-weapon-free world and a peaceful cosmos. The Warsaw Pact states do not demand more security for themselves than for others, but also no less. Their military doctrine and the level of their defense capability are solely determined by the demands of their own security, their own defense. It remains our maxim that security in the nuclear age is no longer possible against one another, but only with one another. All problems, be they ever so complicated, must be solved by exclusively political means, taking into account the legitimate interests of the parties concerned. Reason and realism demand this, and that is precisely the policy of the Warsaw Pact states.

The GDR sees the core of its policy of dialogue and cooperation as its active contribution to safeguarding peace. As a reliable alliance partner it will continue to make all bilateral and multilateral efforts to contribute to the realization of the agreed peace strategy of our community of states. This is also the concern of its proposals and intiatives -- as well as the joint ones with the CSSR for arms limitation and disarmament toward the FRG, as well as the initiative by Wojciech Jaruzelski for a program of arms limitation and strengthening of trust in Europe. If both German states declare today that they are for the unconditional removal of the medium-range missiles from Europe, then this is of particular significance for peace, security, and cooperation in central Europe.

Our meeting confirmed the unity and cohesion of our alliance. Methods and directions were laid down to deepen and perfect the cooperation between our parties and states in all fields of social life. Its political, economic, and social progress prove that socilaism is in a position to safeguard peaceful conditions and to be in accordance with the hopes and aspirations of people in the present and in the future.

With this the workers in the GDR are confidently fulfilling high performances to implement the economic strategy decided at the 11th SED Congress with a view to the year 2000. Political stability, dynamic growth of the national economy and its effectiveness are running in parallel with the growing welfare of the people, high education, and flowering science and culture. The foundation for all that is and remains the close relationship of trust among party, people, and government.

We are particularly pleased to be the hosts of the meeting of the highest political body of the Warsaw Pact states in the GDR capital on the 750th anniversary of the existence of Berlin. This anniversary gives a positive impression of the historical changes that have taken place on German soil and in Berlin.

In the course of the 750-year history of the city, the name of Berlin has often been associated with war, conquest, and suppression of foreign peoples. Today, peace emanates from the socialist German state and its capital carries the honorable name "City of Peace."

Jaruzelski Views 'Unity'

LD291928 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1403 GMT 29 May 87

["Toast by Wojciech Jaruzelski at the Banquet" -- ADN headline]

[Text] Berlin, 29 May (ADN) -- The toast by Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of State, at the banquet in honor of the participants at the session of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee in Berlin today, has the following text:

I have the honor of speaking in the name of the party and state leaderships of our alliance community. I cordially thank Comrade Erich Honecker for the fraternal wishes and greetings directed at us. We thank you, dear German comrades, for the excellent working conditions and for the hospitality.

The meeting of the Political Consultative Committee is ending. We held our discussions with a feeling of responsibility for the peaceful future of Europe and of the world, in the spirit of unity and oneness, of mutual respect and trust. There has been total confirmation of the correctness of the general political line of our parties and states, and of the efficacy of the coordination of their actions in the international arena. Once more, we expressed our resolute will to strengthen our alliance, the Warsaw Pact, the guarantee for the lasting security of our peoples -- all together and each one individually. This is emphatically reflected in the documents and guidelines adopted.

The situation in the world continues to be extremely complicated. Those imperialistic centers and forces that have made profitable business for themselves due to the institutionalization of the arms policy are continuing to block the process of detente and the normalization of international relations.

From some NATO countries, voices are to be heard calling for Yalta and Potsdam "to be declared invalid". To coin a variant on a memorable phrase from the years of the last war, one could say that there is "no going back" from the political and territorial order in Europe, which was bought at the expense of bloodshed and suffering.

Despite so many tragic experiences, our continent continues to be a potential battlefield. In an area that comprises one-fiftieth of the globe, there is such a gigantic reserve of means of annihilation as has never nor anywhere been concentrated in such a small space nor in such quantities.

We are of the view that such a situation is contradictory to the intelligence, culture, and dignity of the Europeans. It is the basis of all the political philosophy of the socialist community to liberate today's and tomorrow's generations from the danger of war, and to eliminate forever the spector of total annihilation.

What is historically an offer from socialism is by its very nature unalterable -- and it is still being constantly enriched by new and timely contents: lasting and just peace; equal security for great and small; constructive cooperation and partnership regardless of differences in ideology, social system, and pattern of development; economic order on the basis of equal rights on the regional and the world scale; all-round humanization of the standards of coexistence of the nations.

The present consultative meeting is a further step in precisely this direction. Our peace initiatives have a concrete, complex, and open nature. They are mutually complementary, in that they link national and regional priorities with the interests of the alliance as a whole.

The Soviet initiative to eliminate medium-range missiles in Europe is of particular relevance and importance. An agreement on this could mean a real breakthrough in the process of halting the arms buildup and the opening of the path to lasting peace for Europe. The same intention lies at the root of the other proposals put forward by the socialist states. This is also confirmed by the new document adopted today on the military doctrine of our alliance.

The dynamic character of the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and the socialist community has surprised the West's political and military circles. They have not yet been able to submit a logical plan that has prospects, and yet stems from the obvious requirement of equal security for a Europe, which has differing social systems, but still cooperate honestly and loyally in the common interest. They propagate the effectiveness of the "Balance of Fear", but in practice it is usually a matter of fear of balance.

Anybody who possesses the necessary funds and well-arranged propaganda can enter "into a higher stage" of the arms spiral. Only far-sighted statesmen can "go one stage lower".

But the world does not stand still. The "new thinking" is gradually making headway in the various social, political, and economic circles of the West. The movement of nonaligned countries is coming out with interesting initiatives, as are some governments in all continents. The voice of the forces of progress, which are concerned with the social consequences of the arms race, is resounding loud and clear. The ranks of the peace movements are swelling, in all the richness of their forms. We respect those citizens of our planet who, regardless of the differences which always exist between people, are totally standing guard for a peaceful future.

Berlin is just now marking its 750th anniversary. This city's history is complicated. It has been the site of heavy fighting between the forces of progress and reaction on several occasions. Nationalistic doctrines of expansionism and aggression formerly had their origin here. At the same time, it was precisely here that the flame of democratic freedom movements blazed up with all their strength, a strong workers' movement developed, and science and culture blossomed.

The present history of Berlin is inseparably linked with the experiences of World War II which were tragic for mankind. Only recently we again marked the anniversary of victory over fascist tryanny. The Soviet Army played the decisive role in this victory and we recall with pride the contribution of the Polish Army. We show appreciation to all participants in the struggles against Hitlerite fascism and to the heroism of the German antifascists.

There arose the first state of workers and peasants on German soil: the GDR. Its participation in the political and defense system of socialism is one of the cornerstones of the peaceful order and of security in Europe.

The achievements of the working class and the working people the of GDR, which have been attained under the leadership of the SED, are impressive. We convey our fraternal solidarity and wishes for new successes in socialist construction to the citizens of the great socialist metropolis of Berlin and to the entire population of the GDR.

The epoch-making historic transformations which have been wrought in the history of mankind by the work of Great October, have decisively influenced the fate of hundreds of millions of people. The present day is augmenting the heritage of the past with new and radical achievements. Socialism has entered a time of great and fundamental changes which will decide its real place in the political, social, and economic landscape at the turn of the century.

The immeasurable power of ideas and the human and material reserves of our social formation and the reliable Leninist compass of our parties give us the certainty that socialism will do justice to the new challenges of history and that it will forever be a synonym for peace, justice, and progress for the whole of mankind.

Communique Issued

LD291430 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1148 GMT 29 May 87

["Communique of the Meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee" -- ADN headline]

[Text] Berlin, 29 May (ADN) -- The text of the communique of the meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee is as follows:

On 28 and 29 May 1987 in Berlin there was a meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee on friendship, cooperation and mutual support. It was attended by:

From the People's Republic of Bulgaria -- Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, head of the delegation; Georgi Atanasov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria; Dobri Dzhurov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, defense minister of the People's Republic of Bulgaria; Milko Balev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the BCP Central Committee; Petur Mladenov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, Bulgarian minister of foreign affairs.

From the Hungarian People's Republic -- Janos Kadar, general secretary of the MSZMP, head of the delegation; Gyorgy Lazar, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers; Matyas Szuros, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee; Peter Varkonyi, member of the MSZMP Central Committee, minister for foreign affairs of the Hungarian People's Republic; Ferenc Karpati, member of the MSZMP Central Committee; defense minister of the Hungarian People's Republic.

From the GDR -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, chairman of the GDR State Council, head of the delegation; Willi Stoph, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers; Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Egon Krenz, member of the Politiburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, deputy chairman of the GDR State Council; Heinz Kessler, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and GDR defense minister; Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, deputy chairman of the GDR State Council; Oskar Fischer, member of the SED Central Committee, GDR minister of foreign affairs.

From the PPR -- Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, chairman of the PPR State Council, head of the delegation; Zbigniew Messner, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the PPR Council of Ministers; Jozef Czyrek, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, Marian Orzechowski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, foreign affairs minister of the PPR; Florian Siwicki, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, national defense minister of the PPR.

From the Socialist Republic of Romania -- Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, head of the delegation; Constantin Dascalescu, member of the RCP Central Committee PEC, prime minister of the government of the Socialist Republic of Romania; Ion Stoian, candidate member of the PEC and secretary of the RCP Central Committee; Vasile Milea, candidate member of the RCP Central Committee PEC, national defense minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania; Ioan Totu, candidate member of the RCP Central Committee PEC, foreign affairs minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania; Gheorghe Caranfil, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Romania to the GDR.

From the USSR -- M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, head of the delegation; A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; N.I. Ryzhkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; E.A. Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, foreign affairs minister of the USSR: S.L. Sokolov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, defense minister of the USSR: V.A. Medvedev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

From the CSSR -- Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, president of the CSSR, head of the delegation; Lubomir Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, premier of the CSSR; Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Milos Jakes, Presidium member and the CPCZ Central Committee secretary; Bohuslav Chnoupek, CPCZ Central Committee member, foreign affairs minister of the CSSR; Milan Vaclavik, CPCZ Central Committee member, defense minister of the CSSR.

Also taking part in the conference were USSR Marshal V.G. Kulikov, commander-in-chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, and Herbert Krolikowski, general secretary of the Political Consultative Committee, the state secretary and first deputy foreign minister of the GDR.

1. The participants at the conference discussed the situation in Europe and in the world. They are of the opinion that the development in the world, the change in international relations, the increasing interdependence of states, scientific-technological progress, as well as weapons of incredible destructive power call for a new approach to the questions of war and peace, disarmament, and to the other complex global and regional problems. Simultaneously, they call for the abandonment of the concept of "nuclear deterrence," according to which nuclear weapons allegedly guarantee the security of states; there would be no victors in a nuclear war. The most important task is to prevent a war, to ban it forever from the life of mankind and to preserve peace in the world. The arms race must be ended and the transition to concrete disarmament measures, above all in the nuclear field, must be made, which have the aim of complete and general disarmament.

This calls for unity of purpose among all states, all peace-loving forces, for stronger trust in the relations between states, above all between those, who belong to differing social systems, and their military-political alliances, as well as a proper understanding of the concerns, aims and intentions of the other side in the military field.

The Warsaw Pact member-states again state that their military doctrine is of a defensive nature. It is based on the necessity of keeping the balance of military forces on the lowest possible levell as well as on the efficacy of reducing the military potentials to a level sufficient for defense. The conference adopted a document on this question, which is being published.

The participants in the session are of the view that it is now possible to take the following practical steps in nuclear disarmament, to call a halt to mankind's slide into a nuclear catastrophe:

-- Immediate conclusion of an agreement on the elimination of all U.S. and Soviet medium-range missiles in Europe on the foundations of the basic accord of Reykjavik. After its signing, the Soviet missiles that were stationed in the GDR and the CSSR in response to the deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe will be withdrawn from there, by agreement with the governments of those countries.

-- Simultaneous elimination of the Soviet and U.S. operational and tactical missiles in Europe and negotiations on the missiles of these types, which are stationed in the east of the Soviet Union and on the territory of the United States.

-- Solution of the issue of tactical nuclear weapons, including tactical missiles, in Europe in multilateral negotiations, in the spirit of the Budapest initiative of the Warsaw Pact member-states.

-- Agreement on a radical reduction of strategic offensive weapons together with simultaneous strengthening of the conditions of the ABM Treaty. The allied socialist states advocate a 50 percent reduction in the USSR's and United States' strategic offensive weapons within 5 years and negotiations on further reductions in them.

-- A complete ban on nuclear weapons tests as a top-priority measure to end the development, production and improvement of nuclear weapons and to reduce and eliminate them. The Warsaw Pact member-states propose the comprehensive negotiations be started immediately on appropriate accords in this area.

The participants in the session are resolutely in favor of not permitting any weapons in space, of adhering strictly to the ABM Treaty and of concluding agreements on banning antisatellite systems and weapons of the "space-to-Earth" class, and on preventing an arms race in space. Space must be used exclusively for peaceful purposes, following common logic, and for the benefit of all mankind.

The leading representatives of the allied socialist staes have spoken out in support of working out "key provisions" for agreements between the USSR and the United States on strategic offensive weapons and for strengthening the conditions of the ABM Treaty and of nuclear weapons tests. These could, alongside the signing of a treaty on medium-range missiles, become the subject of an accord between the USSR and the United States at summit level and the foundation for the preparation of legally-binding Soviet-U.S. agreements.

The Warsaw Pact member-states consider it important that all European states, especially the members of the two alliances, should contribute actively to nuclear weapons disarmament and to the success of the relevant negotiations. They stand up with all their might for concrete bi- and multilateral accords with the aim of eliminating nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction by the end of this century.

3. The states represented at the session are in favor of the quickest possible elimination of chemical weapons. They reiterate their readiness to conclude before the end of this year the working out of an international convention on banning them and on destroying stocks of such weapons and the industrial base for their production. They recall their statement, which they adopted in Moscow on 25 March 1987.

4. Ways were discussed to implement the program submitted by the Warsaw Pact member-states in June 1986 to reduce armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe by 25 percent by the beginning of the 1990's. Such reductions should be carried out simultaneously and in an integrated package with the tactical nuclear weapons. In parallel with the implementation of the reductions proposed, the participants in the session consider it necessary to work out new measures, which will make it possible by the year 2000 to go on to even more fundamental reductions in armed forces, armaments and military expenditures.

In the view of the Warsaw Pact states, the reduction of military confrontation in Europe must be an uninterrupted process, ensuring at each stage a balance at the lowest possible level. With regard for the asymmetry of the forces of both sides in Europe, which is determined by historical, geographical and other factors, they declare their readiness to remove any disparity that may have arisen in some elements in the course of reductions by bringing about a reduction on the side of the one having the advantage. The process of reduction of the Armed Forces and arms would go hand-in-hand with a corresponding reduction in the military expenditure of the states.

The states represented at the meeting address all the CSCE states with the proposal of holding a meeting of the foreign ministers of those states that would pass a resolution on the start of comprehensive negotiations on the radical reduction of Armed Forces and conventional arms, as well as of tactical nuclear weapons in Europe, with a corresponding reduction in military expenditure. [paragraph continues]

Such negotiations would also deal with a number of priority measures in connection with the lowering of military confrontation and the avoidance of the danger of a surprise attack, measures for the bilateral removal of the most dangerous offensive weapons from the area where the two military alliances are in direct contact, and for the reduction of the concentration of forces and arms in this area to an agreed minimal level.

The best forum for the discussion of these issues would be the second stage of the CSCE. Simultaneously, other variants are possible for discussing disarmament, above all within the framework of the whole European process, including the convening of a special forum.

The allied socialist states attach great importance to the unofficial consultations in Vienna between representatives of the NATO and Warsaw Pact countries, which are to contribute to working out a mandate for future negotiations.

To reaffirm their good will and in the interests of the best conditions for future negotiations, the Warsaw Pact states declare their readiness to exercise extreme restraint in relation to the development of their military potential, not to increase their armed forces and conventional arms on the basis of mutuality, and to announce a moratorium of 1 to 2 years on military expenditure. They call upon the NATO countries to do the same.

5. The Warsaw Pact states attach great importance to the steps to reduce military confrontation and bring about greater security in individual regions of Europe, to the creation of nuclear-free zones in the Balkans, and in the center and north of the continent. They reaffirm their determined striving for implementation of resolutions to this effect by the GDR and the CSSR, the Socialist Republic of Romania and People's Republic of Bulgaria.

In line with the proposals of the GDR and the CSSR on the creation of a nuclear-free corridor along the dividing line between Warsaw Pact and NATO with a width of 300 km (150 km on each side), all nuclear weapons would be removed from this corridor on the basis of mutuality, i.e. nuclear ammunition, including nuclear mines, operational-tactical and tactical missiles, nuclear artillery, nuclear arms-carrying tactical bombers and anti-aircraft missiles units suitable for the use of nuclear arms.

The Warsaw Pact states are also in favor of continuing and deepening multilateral dialogue on the creation of a nuclear-free and chemical weapons-free zone in the Balkans.

The states represented at the meeting fully and completely support the plan put forward by the PPR for reducing armaments and increasing trust in central Europe. Its implementation would be an important factor in the strengthening of peace and stability on the continent.

6. The implementation of the disarmament measures would be guaranteed by an effective system of verification [kontrolle], which is in line with the content of the disarmament measures and includes on-site inspection. Since verification becomes one of the most important means of guaranteeing security in the transition to real disarmament, the Warsaw Pact member-states support the development of complex, strict, measures for the verification of the reduction in armaments in all stages.

Verification of the reduction of the nuclear missiles is to be guaranteed everywhere -- at the sites of the dismantling and scrapping of the missiles, at test sites and military bases, including in third countries, in training centers, depots and both states and private manufacturing plants.

The sphere of conventional armaments centered, apart from the measures for the verification of the actual reduction process, on the verification of the military activities of the armed forces remaining after reduction.

7. The states represented at the meeting discussed the course of the Vienna meeting of representatives of the CSCE member-states, which has entered into the responsible stage of drafting universally acceptable agreements. They declared their determination to contribute with all their efforts to its successful conclusion. At the meeting, substantive and balanced decisions should be reached that are conducive to real development of relations between the member-states in the political, economic and humanitarian sphere on the firm and reliable basis of all the principles of the Helsinki Final Act. They are opposed to the division of the continent into military blocs that confront each other and support their sumultaneous dissolution, and good-neighborliness and cooperation in our common European home.

The states represented at the meeting are convinced that the proposed meeting of the foreign affairs ministers of the CSCE member-states could promote not merely the start of negotiations on the reduction of the armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe, but also the solution of other questions of European security and cooperation.

The participants at the meeting agreed that lasting peace and good-neighborly cooperation in Europe can only be guaranteed by respect for the territorial and political realities existing on the continent. The activities of the revanchist forces, above all in the Federal Republic, and the promoting of revanchism, wherever it occurs, run counter to the interests of detente and security, the letter and spirit of the Helsinki Final Act. Such activities will continue to be rebuffed most strongly in the future.

The interests of peace, the creation of a climate of trust, mutual respect and friendship among people require an end to the policy of enmity among them and all attempts to fan anticommunism, propagate racism, to the application of all types of discrimination and to the dissemination of chauvinist and nationalist theses.

8. The Warsaw Pact member-states are prepared to seek ways of further developing mutually advantageous economic and scientific-technical cooperation with all countries. They are in favor of the elimination of the obstacles in trade and economic exchange and the deepening of economic relations between the CSCE member-states, which would be conducive to the strengthening of detente, security, and peace in Europe.

Warsaw Pact states support broad collaboration in the humanitarian sphere. They believe everything must be done to guarantee man's right to live and work in peace and freedom, and the full realization of political, civil, economic, social, and cultural rights in their entirety and mutual interdependence, while respecting the sovereignty of states.

9. The states represented at the meeting stress their resolute struggle toward a comprehensive system of international peace and security, which ought to include both the military and the political as well as the economic and humanitarian spheres. Collaboration in ecology would also form a part of this. Such a security system would lead to the bulding-up of a nuclear weapons-free world, in which the application or threat of force would be excluded and relations between the nations would be shaped in the spirit of mutual respect, friendship, and cooperation. The initiative of the socialist countries is directed at overcoming confrontation-oriented behavior, implementing civilized standards, and maintaining an atmosphere of openness, frankness, and trust in international relations.

The meeting's participants welcomed the broad exchange of opinions already begun in the United Nations on these issues. They champion the continuation and further development of results-oriented dialogue in all directions and at all levels to achieve concrete measures toward the creation of material, politicolegal and moral-psychological peace guarantees, and to achieve the practical realization of security for everyone. They express the hope that the 42d session of the UN General Assembly will make an important contribution toward this. The organization of the United Nations could effectively guarantee the comprehensive system of international peace and security.

The represented states emphasized the necessity of strictly respecting the principles of national independence and sovereignty; the nonuse or nonthreat of force; of the inviolability of borders and of territorial integrity; of the peaceful resolution of disputes; of noninterference in internal affairs; of equal rights; and of the other principles and aims of the UN Charter, the Helsinki Final Act, and of other generally recognized stadards of international relations, by all states.

10. The leading Warsaw Pact representatives conducted an exchange of opinions on the points of world tension and conflict. They stressed their resolve to make an active contribution to their just political situation by way of negotiation.

Of great significance for a comprehensive solution in the Near East and the securing of a lasting peace in this region would be an international conference under the patronage of the United Nations in which all interested parties, including the Palestine Liberation people, would take part on the basis of equal rights. A practical step toward convening such a conference coud be the creation of a preparatory committee with the participation of the five permanent members of the UN Security Council and of all interested parties. It would be in the interest of world peace if the conflict between Iraq and Iran were ended as soon as possible and the problems at issue were solved by means of negotiations, considering the legitimate interests of both states on the basis of generally recognized standards of international law.

Meeting participants welcomed the creation of a nuclear weapons-free zone in the South Pacific and are convinced that the strengthening of peace on the Korean peninsula, the solution of all conflicts and problems in Southeast Asia by political means, by way of negotiation on the basis of respecting the independence and sovereignty of each country, as well as the development of good-neighborly relations and cooperation in this region of the world, would serve the interests of international security. Support was given to the course of national reconciliation in Afghanistan and to the fastest possible political regulation of the situation concerning Afghanistan on the basis of ending any interference whatsoever in the internal affairs of that country, as well as respecting its independence and sovereignty. Interest was expressed in the fastest possible realization of the Soviet-Afghan agreement on the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan within the framework of a political solution.

The states represented at the meeting underlined their solidarity with the peoples' struggle in southern Africa against imperialism, colonialism, and the fascist apartheid policy and with the struggle of the Namibian people, which is fighting under SWAPO's [South-West African People's Organization] leadership for liberation and true independence. They strongly condemn South Africa's aggressive activities against the people of Angola and Mozambique and the other independent neighboring states.

Meeting participants declared their full support for the efforts toward a just political solution in Central America. They favored an end to the aggressive activities against Nicaragua and recognition of the right of every people to determine freely, and without external interference, the paths of its political and economic development.

The participants at the meeting dealt with some aspects of the economic situation in the world, including questions of overcoming underdevelopment and establishing a new international economic order. A document was adopted on these questions and is to be published.

11. There was a detailed exchange of views at the meeting on cooperation development between the allied socialist states. The work of the Foreign Affairs Ministers' Committee and the Defense Ministers' Committee after the Budapest meeting of the Political Consultative Committee was positively assessed. Further tasks for them were set.

In the discussion of questions related to cooperation within the Warsaw Pact framework, the participants at the meeting supported lending greater dynamism to foreign policy cooperation and further perfecting its mechanism, and strictly adhering to the principles of equality and joint responsibility in the system of political relations among the allied states. They attach importance to raising the activity and initiative of every allied state in international affairs in the interests of a coordinated foreign policy course.

In this connection it was agreed to set up a miltilateral group of representatives of the Warsaw Pact member-states for current reciprocal information.

It was also agreed to set up a special commission of the Warsaw Pact member-states on disarmament questions, made up of representatives of the foreign affairs ministries and the defense ministries, to exchange views and information on questions related to arms limitation and disarmament, especially in the nuclear sphere, and including the discussion of initiatives of the allied states and the drafting of joint proposals in this sphere. [paragraph continues]

Establishement of the commission is aimed at contributing to an even more active participation by all Warsaw Pact member-states in the joint efforts in arms limitation and disarmament.

The Political Consultative Committee received a report from the commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces on the practical work conducted by the command and adopted a corresponding resolution.

The meeting passed off in an atmosphere of friendship and comradely cooperation. It demonstrated the unity of views on all the issues discussed.

As host at the meeting, the GDR undertakes to distribute the documents among other states and international organizations.

The next Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee routine meeting will take place in Warsaw. Henryk Jaroszek, PPR representative and deputy minister of foreign affairs, was elected general secretary of the Political Consultative Committee for the next period.

Document on Military Doctrine

LD291745 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1408 GMT 29 May 87

["Meeting/Document on the Military Doctrine of the Warsaw Pact States" -- ADN headline]

[Text] Berlin, 29 May (ADN) -- The statement on the Military Doctrine of the participant states to the Warsaw Pact reads as follows:

Under present conditions, it is becoming more important to correctly understand the aims and intentions in the military sphere which are enshrined in the military doctrines of the states and military-political alliances.

Taking as a starting-point the fact that it is necessart to banish war once and for all from the life of mankind, to end the arms race, not to permit the use of military force, to strengthen peace and security and to bring about general and total disarmament, the participant states to the Warsaw Pact have decided to set out the principles of their military doctinre.

This is the basis for the work of the Warsaw Pact and it reflects the community of the military-political aims of its participant states, which are directed toward defense, as well as their national military doctrines.

1. The Military Doctrine of the Warsaw Pact, as well as of each one of its participant states, is subordinate to the duty of permitting no war, whether waged with nuclear or with conventional weapons. It is an essential part of their social order that the socialist states have never connected, and will not connect, their future with the military solution of international problems. They support the solution of all contentious international issues exclusively by peaceful ways, with political methods.

In the nuclear-space age, the world has become altogether too fragile for war and the politics of force. In view of the accumulation of a powerful annihilation potential, mankind is confronted with the question of its survival. A world war, in particular a nuclear one, would have catastrophic consequences, not only for the countries immediately involved in the conflict but also for life on the whole planet.

The Military Doctrine of the Warsaw Pact has an exclusively defensive character. It takes as a starting point the fact that under present conditions, the resolution of contentious issues by military means is not permissible in any case. The essence of this doctrine is as follows:

The participant states to the Warsaw Pact will never, and under no circumstances, commence military actions against any other state or alliance of states, if they have not themselves been subjected to armed attack.

They will never be the first to use nuclear weapons.

They raise no territorial claims at all, whether toward European or non-European states.

They regard no state and no people as their enemy. They are ready to form relations with all countries of the world, without exception, on the basis of taking a mutual account of security interests and of peaceful coexistence.

The participant states to the Warsaw Pact declare that they consistently base their international relations upon respect for the principles of independence and national sovereignty; upon the nonuse or nonthreat of force; the inviolability of borders and territorial integrity; the peaceful resolution of disputes; noninterference in internal affairs; equal rights and the other principles and aims as enshrined in the UN Charter, the Final Acts of Helsinki and in other generally recognized standards of international law.

The participant states to the Warsaw Pact back the realization of disarmament measures. At the same time, however, they are compelled to maintain their forces at such an extent, and at such a level, as enables them to fend off any attack from outside against one of the participant states to the pact.

The Armed Forces of the allied states are kept in a state of combat readiness sufficient for them not to be surprised. However, if an attack is perpetrated against them, they will inflict an annihilating rebuff on the aggressor. The participant states to the Warsaw Pact do not strive to have at their disposal armed forces and armaments that exceed the extent required for these purposes. Thus they strictly adhere to the framework of the level sufficient for defense and to fend off possible aggression.

2. The Warsaw Pact member-states regard it as their foremost duty to reliably guarantee the security of their peoples. The allied socialist states ask for no more security than other countries, but neither will they accept less security. The military-strategic parity that exists at present remains a decisive factor for the prevention of a war. However, an ever increasing level of parity brings, as experience shows, no more security. They will, therefore, continue to undertake efforts to maintain the military balance of power at an ever lower level. Under these conditions, a halt to the arms race and measures for real disarmament have truly historic significance. In our era, the states have no alternative than to bring about agreements for a radical reduction in military confrontation.

The Warsaw Pact member-states resolutely proceed from these assumptions. In complete accordance with the defensive character of their military doctrine, they are steadfastly striving for the following fundamental goals:

First -- An immediate, general and complete ban on nuclear tests as a primary measure for halting the development, production and perfecting the nuclear armaments, their gradual reduction and complete elimination and the prevention of the arms race in space.

Second -- A ban on, and elimination of, chemical weapons and other types of weapons of mass destruction.

Third -- A reduction of armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe to a level at which no side, in ensuring its own defense, has the means for a surprise attack on the other side and for offensive operations in general.

Fourth -- Strict control over all disarmament measures through the combining of national technical means and international processes, including the establishment of relevant international bodies, the exchange of military information and the implementation of on-site inspections.

Fifth -- The creation of zones free of nuclear weapons and chemical weapons in various regions of Europe and other parts of the world, and of zones of reduced concentrations of armaments and enhanced trust; the realization of military confidence-building measures in Europe on a mutual basis and an agreement on such measures in other regions of the world, as well as in seas and oceans. Mutual renunciation by the Warsaw Pact states and the NATO states of the application of military force and the undertaking of commitments to the maintenance of peaceful relations; the elimination of military bases on the territory of other states and the return of troops to their national territories; the mutual withdrawal of the most dangerous types of offensive weapons from the immediate zones of contact of the two military alliances, as well as the reduction of the concentration of the armed forces and armaments in this zone to an agreed minimal level.

Sixth -- Proceeding from the irrational division of Europe into military blocs that oppose one another, the Warsaw Pact member-states support the simultaneous dissolution of NATO and the Warsaw Pact and, as an initial step, the elimination of their military organizations and the ultimate establishment of a comprehensive system of international security.

The Warsaw Pact member-states propose to the NATO member-states consultations with the aim of comparing the military doctrines of these alliances, analyzing their character and jointly discussing their future orientation in order to reduce the mutual suspicions and mistrust that have built up over the years, to reach a better understanding of each other's intentions, and to ensure that the military concepts and doctrines of the two military blocs and their members are based on principles of defense.

A subject of the consultations could also be imbalances and asymmetries that have arisen in individual types of weapons and armed forces, as well as the search for possibilities of eliminating them throughly reduction by the side that is ahead in each case, with the understanding that these reductions should lead to lower and lower levels.

The Warsaw Pact states propose that such consultations be conducted at the level of authoritative experts, with the participation of military specialists from the countries of both sides. They are ready to do this even before the end of 1987. The consultations could take place in Warsaw or Brussels, or in these cities alternately.

[Signed] On behalf of the Bulgarian People's Republic:
Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee general secretary, chairman of the Council of State of the Bulgarian People's Republic;

On behalf of the Hungarian People's Republic:
MSZMP General Secretary Janos Kadar;

On behalf of the GDR:
Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary, chairman of the GDR Council of State;

On behalf of the PPR:
Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary, chairman of the PPR Council of State;

On behalf of the Socialist Republic of Romania:
Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania;

On behalf of the USSR:
M.S. Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary;

On behalf of the CSSR:
Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary, president of the CSSR.

Berlin, 29 May 1987.

ADN on Conclusion

LD291643 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1356 GMT 29 May 87

[Text] Berlin, 29 May (ADN) -- The session of the Political Consultative Committee ended in Berlin this morning with the adoption and signing of the final documents. The leading representatives of the fraternal socialist states signed the document on the military doctrine of the Warsaw Pact states and adopted a communique, as well as a document on overcoming underdevelopment and on creating a new international economic order. The document was signed shortly after 1100 [0900 GMT] in the conference hall of the Palasthotel, the venue of the body's meeting, by: Todor Zhivkov, Janos Kadar, Erich Honecker, Wojciech Jaruzelski, Nicolae Ceausescu, Mikhail Gorbachev and Gustav Husak. Herbert Krolikowski, general secretary of the session, then stated: The general secretaries and first secretaries have signed the document.

Beforehand, the committee had met, with Janos Kadar in the chair, for its fourth session, in the course of which Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, gave a report. The final address of the session was delivered by Janos Kadar, general secretary of the MSZMP.

After that, a meeting of the general secretaries and first secretaries of the fraternal parties took place.

Numerous representatives of the press, radio and television were able to follow the signing ceremony. A little later, the delegation chiefs then met in one of the hotel reception rooms. Before their meeting began, they posed for a group picture for the cameramen and photographers.

Following the session, the ministers of foreign affairs of the Warsaw Pact member-states met for a discussion.

Warsaw Report

LD291831 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 29 May 87

[Report from Berlin by correspondent Zbigniew Kustosik]

[Text] Extremely important decisions on issues of fundamental importance for mankind have been made at the meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee. The keynote of the documents is to prevent nuclear danger, to end the arms race, and to secure peace. This is emphasized with particular clarity in the statement of the Warsaw Pact military doctrine. The Pact member states declare that never and in no circumstances will they initiate military actions, and that they will never be first to use nuclear weapons. Their armed forces and weapons will be maintained only at the level necessary for preventing and repelling an attack against the alliance or against one of its members. In this connection the Warsaw Pact member states propose consultations with the NATO countries on military doctrines, which could begin in Brussels or Warsaw this year.

The communique on the meeting includes concrete steps in the field of nuclear disarmament, the immediate conclusion of an agreement on eliminating all U.S. and Soviet medium-range missiles in Europe, and the simultaneous abolition of Soviet and U.S. operations and tactical missiles on our continent, the undertaking of negotiations on solving the issue of tactical nuclear means, including tactical missiles in Europe, a total ban on the testing of nuclear weapons, and an immediate start on negotiations on this issue. As for conventional weapons, the Warsaw Pact states confirmed a proposal included in the Budapest Appeal. The communique states that the Warsaw Pact member-states fully support the Polish plan for reducing armaments and increasing confidence in central Europe, put forward by Wojciech Jaruzelski. Its realization would be an important factor for strengthening peace and stabilization on our continent.

Our peace initiatives, Wojciech Jaruzelski said in a toast during a reception, have a concrete, comprehensive, and open character. They supplement each other, uniting national and regional priorities with the interests of the alliance as a whole. The Warsaw Pact member states also expressed their readiness to expand economic cooperation with all states, and to contribute in the creation of a new economic policy.

The function of general secretary of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee has been taken over by Henryk Jaroszek, deputy minister of foreign affairs.

Honecker-Gorbachev 'Cordial Farewell'

LD291639 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1532 GMT 29 May 87

[Text] Berlin, 29 May (ADN) -- The Soviet delegation led by Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, which took part in the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee session, began their journey home from Berlin this afternoon. Mikhail Gorbachev and his wife were bid a cordial farewell by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, and other members of the party and state leadership at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport.

Gorbachev Message

LD292034 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1724 GMT 29 May 87

[Text] Berlin, 29 May (ADN) -- In reply to a question from GDR television's news program "Current Camera" [Aktuelle Kamera] to Mikhail Gorbachev about whether he wanted to say a word to the Berliners on the anniversary of their city, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee said:

First of all, I should like to congratulate you on this jubilee. I am very happy to be here during these days on the soil of the GDR, the first German state of workers and peasants. On this occasion I would like to stress that we rate this friendship very highly. It is dear to us. We want it to develop further and grow stronger. I think that it corresponds to both our peoples' own best interests.

Officials at Farewell Ceremonies

LD292035 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1740 GMT 29 May 87

[Text] Berlin, 29 May (ADN) -- The leading representatives of the Warsaw Pact member-states, who have been staying in Berlin for the 2-day deliberations of the Political Consultative Committee, began their homeward journeys today. At Berlin-Schoenefeld and with red banners, they and the officials accompanying them were given a cordial farewell by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State.

First to leave the GDR capital in the afternoon was Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary. As the day went on, the following began their homeward journeys: Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee general secretary and Bulgarian PR Council of State chairman, Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania; Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary and Polish PR Council of State chairman; Janos Kadar, MSZMP general secretary and Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president.

Together with Erich Honecker, the following were present at the airport to bid farewell to the delegations from the fraternal states: Members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee Politburo Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber; Hermann Axen, Horst Dohlus, Werner Felfe, Kurt Hager, Werner Jarowinsky, Heinz Kessler, Guenther Kleiber, Egon Krenz, Werner Krolikowski, Erich Mielke, Guenter Mittag, Erich Mueckenberger, Guenter Schabowski, Inge Lange, and Gerhard Schuerer; Members of the SED Central Committee Oskar Fischer, foreign affairs minister; Herbert Krolikowski, state secretary and first deputy minister for foreign affairs; Guenter Sieber, director of the international relations department of the SED Central Committee; and other officials. Present at the leave taking of their delegations were the ambassadors extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the socialist fraternal states to the GDR.

ZHIVKOV, DELEGATION RETURN FROM BERLIN PACT MEETING

AU291920 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 29 May 87

[Text] The Bulgarian delegation led by Comrade Todor Zhivkov returned this evening from Berlin where it had taken part in the regular conference of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee. At Sofia airport Comrade Todor Zhivkov and the members of the delegation -- Comrades Georgi Atanasov, Dobri Dzhurov, Milko Balev, and Petur Mladenov -- were welcomed by members and candidate members of the Politburo and secretaries of the BCP Central Committee and other officials.

Aims Of Meeting Examined

AU301753 Sofia BTA in English 1620 GMT 30 May 87

["An Outstretched Hand for Disarmament and Confidence" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Berlin, May 30 (BTA political observer Nencho Khranov) -- The Berlin meeting of the Warsaw Treaty member states' supreme forum, their Political Consultative Committee, gave a new powerful impetus to the international dialogue; it upgraded to a new level the initiatives for disarmament, for security and peace in Europe and world-wide.

With its clearly defined objectives, with its realistic and constructive tone, the principal document which the seven socialist countries' leaders signed in the capital of the German Democratic Republic provides both a theoretical and a practical platform for action, for the prevention of nuclear war, for effective disarmament measures, for healing the international situation.

In clear and categorical terms, the allied countries declare that in no circumstance will they open hostilities against any one state or alliance of states unless attacked. They will never be the first to use nuclear weapons. They have no territorial designs whatsoever on any state in Europe or elsewhere. All this underlies their firm stand that international disputes should be settled by peaceful means alone.

This is a purely defensive military doctrine, a reflection of socialism as a social system and in full harmony with the United Nations Charter and with the Helsinki Final Act.

It is only logical that the Warsaw Treaty should suggest good-will consultations with NATO to be held already this year, at which the two alliances could compare their military doctrines and discuss together the possibilities for their further evolution, for the removal of the piled up mountains of suspicion and mistrust. This approach stems from a new political thinking, from a heightened sense of responsibility for the socialist countries' own peoples and for the world at large.

It is in this light, too, that we should view the practical steps proposed in the field of nuclear disarmament. In the first place, an opportunity is emerging for an immediate agreement berween the Soviet Union and the United States on the elimination of their medium-range missiles on the basis of the common understanding reached in Reykjavik and on a parallel scrapping of the USSR and the U.S. shorter-range missiles in Europe. Everybody will benefit from this "double zero option", as some news analysts in the West prefer to call it. It will remove the barriers to other disarmament agreements, too.

The Berlin document gives unqualified support to the Soviet position on the limitation of strategic offensive arms, on strengthening the regime of the anti-ballistic missile treaty and on the discontinuance of all nuclear weapons tests.

The Warsaw Treaty seeks a speedy and reasonable settlement of the other pressing issues, too, based on the principles of reciprocal security.

Especially noteworthy is the constructive and realistic view taken on the matter of mending the asymmetry between the levels of the two alliances' armed forces and armaments in Europe, an asymmetry which is the result of geographical, historical and other factors.

Besides this, the Berlin meeting came up with proposals on wider channels of conventional disarmament negotiations. The foreign ministers of the states signatory to the Helsinki Final Act could meet to pave the way for large-scale talks on deep cuts in armed forces and conventional armaments. Stockholm II or other specialised conferences may also provide a suitable venue. What matters is to go ahead with negotiations on this urgent problem as soon as possible and to seek ways to lower the level of military confrontation.

The Berlin summit meeting paid considerable attention to the promotion of cooperation among the allied states, to the need for still greater dynamism in their foreign political activities.

At this meeting, too, the People's Republic of Bulgaria made its earnest contribution to the consolidation of the Warsaw Treaty Organisation, to the enhancement of its role as a constructive factor for exorcizing the evil spirit of nuclear war from the international scene, for international security and mutual trust.

ALEKSANDROV RECEIVES LCY SECRETARY FILIPOVIC

AU291949 Sofia BTA in English 1809 GMT 29 May 87

["Bulgaria-Yugoslavia: Fruitful Contacts" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, May 29 (BTA) -- Mr Slobodan Filipovic, executive secretary of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, president of Yugoslavia's Physical Culture Union and member of the International Olympic Committee, is visiting here within the framework of cooperation between the Bulgarian Sports Union and Yugoslavia's Physical Culture Union.

Today he was received by Mr Chudomir Aleksandrov, Politburo member and secretary of the CC of the BCP. They briefed each other on the work of the Bulgarian Communist Party and the League of Communists of Yugoslavia in fulfilment of the tasks set by the two parties for the further construction of the socialist society in the People's Republic of Bulgaria and in the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Mr Slobodan Filipovic also conferred with Mr Georgi Karamanev, deputy premier and chairman of the Social Council, with whom he discussed the opportunities for the promotion and expansion of bilateral cooperation in the field of physical culture and sports.

BCP DAILY APPROVES AFGHAN FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT

AU272017 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 26 May 87 p 5

[Editorial article: "Ascending Development of Friendly Relations"]

[Text] The official, friendly visit paid by Abdol Wakil, Politburo member of the People's Democratic of Afghanistan Central Committee and foreign affairs minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] to our country, at the invitation of Petur Mladenov, Politburo member of the BCP Central Committee and foreign affairs minister of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, has ended.

The leader of Afghan diplomacy was received by Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, and by Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Wholehearted support was expressed by the Bulgarian side for the farsighted and constructive approach demonstrated by Afghanistan in implementing the government policy of national reconciliation. Comrade Todor Zhivkov expressed his firm conviction that all attempts by the enemy forces to divert the country from the chosen path are doomed to failure, and wished the Afghan leadership and the entire people of Afghanistan full success in their just struggle for a peaceful and happy life. Abdol Wakil, DRA foreign affairs minister, in turn, expressed his high appreciation for the peace-loving foreign policy conducted by our country and voiced his gratitude for the solidarity and international assistance accorded by Bulgaria to Afghanistan in the economic, social, cultural, and other spheres.

The identical viewpoints on all questions discussed were confirmed during the Bulgarian-Afghan dialogue held in Sofia, offering good opportunities for cooperation on the international scene. It was stressed that the prevention of war and the preservation of peace are the most important and urgent tasks facing manking. The two sides welcomed the Soviet proposals on the elimination of nuclear and other types of mass destruction weapons by 2000, as well as the proposal on the elimination of medium range missiles in Europe. Particular attention was devoted to the importance of Soviet initiatives aimed at the consolidation of peace and security in the Asian-Pacific zone, and to the necessity of eliminating hotbeds of tension in all areas of the world though negotiations and by strictly observing the independence and territorial integrity of all states. The necessity of joining together and activating the efforts of all progressive forces to prevent nuclear disaster, to achieve disarmament, understanding, and cooperation for the sake of peace and social progress, was pointed out during the talks.

The state and future prospects of bilateral relations were discussed in a cordial and informal atmosphere. It was pointed out that cooperation betweeen the two countries is actively developing in all areas. Particular attention was devoted to economic relations and to the opportunities of further expanding and intensifying them on a mutually advantageous basis.

The plan on scientific and cultural cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the DRA for the 1987-89 period and the cooperation protocol signed between the two countries' ministries of foreign affairs on the basis of the 1981 Bulgarian-Afghan Friendship and Cooperation Treaty, were important results of the visit.

The results of the visit paid by Abdol Wakil, minister of foreign affairs of the DRA are greeted with approval by the Bulgarian public. There is no doubt that this visit will give new impetus to the development of Bulgarian-Afghan relations in the spirit of friendship and cooperation, and that it will contribute to the consolidation of peace and security throughout the world.

LEADERS ATTEND KOMSOMOL CONGRESS OPENING 25 MAY

AU271011 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 26 May 87 pp 1, 4

[Report by Nikolina Yambolieva, Antoniya Mechkova, and Dragomier Dakov: "Bold Constructors and Managers of Our Socialist Motherland"]

[Excerpts] The 15th Congress of the Dimitrov Komsomol opened on 25 May. [passage omitted]

The delegates and guests greeted the following leaders with prolonged and stormy applause: Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and State Council chairman; and Comrades Georgi Atanasov, Grisha Filipov, Yordan Yotov, Milko Balev, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Chudomir Aleksandrov, Andrey Lukanov, Georgi Yordanov, Grigor Stoichkov, Dimitur Stoyanov, Petur Dyulgerov, Stoyan Markov, Nacho Papazov, Vasil Tsanov, Dimitur Stanishev, and Stoyan Mikhaylov.

At the instruction of the Central Committee of the Dimitrov Komsomol Andrey Bundzhulov, first secretary of the Dimitrov Komsomol Central Committee, opened the congress.

On behalf of the delegates and all Komsomol members he warmly and cordially greeted Comrade Todor Zhivkov and the other party and state leaders, who are taking part in the congress' work. [passage omitted]

ECONOMIC PROGRESS REPORT FOR 23-30 MAY

AU301921 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian in its broadcasts between 23 and 30 May carries the following economic performance reports (time and date of broadcast in parentheses):

Kurdzhali Okrug: The Bistrets Machine-Building Works in Kurdzhali developed a new highly efficient process for welding cross girders [traversi] in an inert gas atmosphere for the needs of the power industry. The new method doubles production and reduces the rate of consumption of the welding electrodes. The first girders have already been supplied to the Maritsa-Iztok power station extension site. (1300 GMT 27 May)

Building workers in Kurdzhali Okrug handed over 174 apartments since the start of the year. In individual housing construction it is expected that over 1,000 dwellings will be completed this year. (1730 GMT 28 May)

Industrial enterprises in Kurdzhali Okrug completed their 5-month production program, achieving an economic effect in excess of 1 million leva from introducing new scientific and technical developments. (1730 GMT 29 May)

Mikhaylovgrad Okrug: In Mikhaylovgrad the water supply and drainage enterprise is building a control center for the okrug, which is planned to come into service by the end of 1987. The automated center, equipped with electronic and computer apparatuses, centrally controls the okrug's water pumping stations, water supply and sewage installations, and maintains continuous links with the district control stations and the terminal installations served by them. (0900 GMT 30 May)

Plovdiv Okrug: The okrug's industrial enterprises completed their 5-month production plan on 29 May, producing 7 percent more products than in the same period in 1986. (1730 GMT 29 May]

Varna Okrug: At the Georgi Dimitrov Shipyard in Varna the festive launching took place today of a new 25,0000 tonne cargo vessel for the Soviet Merchant fleet, the "Sculptor (?Moiseyev)," the last of an order for a series of 12 vessels. The vessels are of the latest type, class A1, and are equipped with the latest radio navigation equipment to permit an unrestricted range of navigation under all weather conditions, and a 16-hour automatic engine room operation that does not require maintaining a watch. (1730 GMT 27 May)

Vratsa Okrug: At the Kozloduy nuclear power station "the most important precommissioning operations have commenced, namely the 'hot and cold' testing of the equipment of the No. 5 power unit." This comprises full running tests of all the equipment, without use of nuclear fuel, under simulated tests of all the equipment, without use of nuclear fuel, under simulated operating loading using 128 computer programs. "Testing of the first of the four huge circulating pumps was successfully concluded" under the supervision of Bulgarian and Soviet specialists. (1730 GMT 28 May)

At the Water Management Enterprise in Vratsa rationalization steps have achieved an economic effect of 220,000 leva since the start of the year. (0900 GMT 30 May)

MAJ GEN MALINCHEV DISCUSSES CRIME IN SOFIA

AU251749 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 23 May 87 p 2

[Interview with Major General Nikola Malinchev, head of the Sofia City Administration of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, by Khristo Kamenov and Dragomir Penchovski: "Public Irreconcilability Toward Theft"]

[Text] [Reporter] Are the rumors about robberies in Sofia justified?

[Malinchev] Cases of theft in Sofia have really become more frequent -- 70 percent of the reported crimes are cases of theft, and 84.4 percent of them involve personal property. The thieves are interested in valuables, and electronic and video equipment. Parts and personal belongings are being stolen from private cars.

Who are the perpetrators of these crimes? One analysis shows that 30 percent of them are not from Sofia. They study their victims and take advantage of their naivety. They steal in broad daylight. We are especially concerned that a large part of the robberies are being done by people who steal for the first time. They are predominantly young people. There very definitely are no gangs or organized groups in Sofia.

[Reporter] What is the reason for the increase in cases of theft from apartments?

[Malinchev] One of the reasons is the failure to observe Decree No 1 of the chairman of the Executive Committee of Sofia City People's Council. Apartment buildings, cellars, and attics are not being locked. People do not use efficient locks, let alone alarm devices, which are not that expensive. The vigilance of the Sofia citizens has decreased. Unknown people enter and leave apartment buildings, and nobody pays any attention. This indifference is alarming. People still are leaving the key for their children under the doormat.

We do not want to underestimate in any way our weaknesses by listing the aforementioned reasons. They are a result of insufficient professional qualifications, skill, and habits on the part of some employees. There also are shortcimings in the organization of the work. The organs of the People's Militia have sufficient legal means and must inspire respect in the citizens who violate the public order.

[Reporter] What measures are being adopted by the organs of the Ministry of Internal Affairs?

[Malinchev] The cases of theft from the apartments, which became more frequent, evoked alarm in the city and district administrations of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, so vigilance was increased. Special groups were formed in relation with the cases of theft from apartments, and all reasons of committing the crimes were analyzed in detail.

A program on limiting crime was adopted by the Sofia City People's Council and Sofia City Administration of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. Neutrally, a central place was devoted to increasing the efficiency of our work in detecting and preventing theft. Some long-range tasks have also been adopted.

The first results are already evident. Recently a citizen was beaten up and robbed near Zavodska Sreshta Restaurant in Kolarov district. Captain Ivan Bozhkov needed only 2 days to detect and arrest the criminal, Sevdalin Krustev. Such cases are a matter of everyday work for us.

[Reporter] Do you enjoy the cooperation of the working people, and what more would you like to see in this respect?

[Malinchev] We could not fulfill our duties without the cooperation of the public. We are being assisted not only by the voluntary units, but also by individual citizens. The success of the measures which have been adopted in Sofia depends on their vigilance.

The following case gives us grounds to rely on the public. Last month, after a tip supplied by a citizen, Petty Officers Krasimir Donkovski and Yordan Yordanov from the September district Administration of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, arrested a citizen with suspicious luggage at the entrance of an apartment house on Rakovski Street. It turned out that he, together with others, have committed many thefts of apartments and cars. This is not a case of regular watchfulness, but a matter of increased vigilance.

However, are the building councils performing their duties? Are they fulfilling the decree of the Sofia City People's Council and instructions of the People's Militia? And what about the Fatherland Front? In general, do they review concrete cases of theft? Do they observe children with criminal inclination and try to influence them?

These are questions, which, unfortunately are still unanswered.

HUSAK RETURNS TO PRAGUE FROM BERLIN PACT MEETING

LD300907 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1930 GMT 29 May 87

[Excerpt] The CSSR delegation headed by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPZC Central Committee and president of the Republic, returned home tonight from the regular meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee in Berlin. The delegation also consisted of members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium: Federal Prime Minister Lubomir Strougal and CPCZ Central Committee Secretaries Vasil Bilak and Milos Jakes; as well as members of the CPCZ Central Committee: Foreign Affairs Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek and Army General Milan Vaclavik, minister of national defense.

At Ruzyne airport in Prague the delegation was welcomed by members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium: Ladislav Adamec, Karel Hoffmann, Alois Indra, Antonin Kapek, and Jozef Lenart; Josef Haman, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium; secretaries of the CPCZ Central Committee: Milkulas Beno, Josef Havlin, and Jindrich Polednik; members of the CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat: Zdenek Horeni and Marie Kabrhelova; as well as other figures. [passage omitted]

Comments on Meeting Results

LD291820 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 29 May 87

[Text] [Announcer] At the close of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee meeting, the head of the Czechoslovak delegation, Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, president of the Republic, gave an interview for Czechoslovak radio, RUDE PRAVO, and Czechoslovak television:

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter in Czech] Comrade general secretary and president of the Republic, what is the significance of the Berlin session from the point of view of the efforts for disarmament and the strengthening of peaceful cooperation in Europe?

[Husak in Czech] To put it simply, it is of great significance. In this turbulent and excited international atmosphere it is of great importance that the highest representatives of the Warsaw Pact member countries came together, evaluated the situation, and agreed on how to proceed further in the joint effort for detente, for relations between nations, and concretely for disarmament in all areas. An important document from the session -- which will be published so I cannot speak much about it -- is the statement on the military doctrine of the Warsaw Pact member states. It clearly states that the military doctrine is a defensive, unavoidable one -- unavoidable if there is a possibility of some danger for a state, and otherwise to be limited only to unavoidable actions. Well, with this we wish to give an example so that other countries -- or the NATO Pact -- will adopt this doctrine instead of their basically aggressive doctrine of today. Also set out there are concrete measures where, in what, and how to limit, how to get onto the gradual path free of weapons, (?and in particular nuclear weapons).

[Reporter] And what stimulus emerged from your talks concerning the strengthening of cooperation between socialist countries?

[Husak] The important thing is that a unified standpoint, was reached both on international affairs and the deepening of further cooperation.

We discussed the economic questions, naturally foreign political ones, and we arrived at joint conclusions. I would say that of the nonmilitary, nonforeign affairs, the most important are economic questions. Every country is striving for the acceleration of economic progress, for improving the positions of scientific and technical progress and social level, and so on, each one according to its powers and level. We agreed on the deepening of cooperation, about the reorganization and strengthening of CEMA, and concrete steps which will lead to this. So, in this respect it is also very important and pleasing that we arrived at this in unity. Everyone will work it out in his way, so that the economy works better, so that people live better, so that the socialist camp carries more weight, and we will succeed in achieving these great goals.

[Reporter] Comrade general secretary and president, thank you for the interview. [end recording]

Kostka Commentary

LD301834 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 30 May 87

[Antonin Kostka commentary]

[Text] The documents adopted at the meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee in Berlin constitute hitherto the most comprehensive summary of the peace initiatives launched by the socialist countries, the most complete exposition of the principles governing their foreign policy, and at the same time the most urgent appeal to NATO countries to sit down at the negotiating table to resolve honestly in the interest of the peaceful future of mankind all the problems that have accumulated through the years. The highest representatives of the Warsaw Pact did not neglect a single current issue whose resolution is linked with averting nuclear catastrophe and with building a system of collective security.

The liquidation of medium-range and short-range nuclear missiles, a substantial reduction and subsequent total elimination of strategic offensive weapons, the destruction of chemical weapons and their manufacturing base, the radical limitation of conventional forces, a parallel creation of reliable international inspection of all agreed measures, the development of cooperation and building a new economic international order on a just and equal base up to the reassessment of the existing military doctrines and the abolition of military groupings -- this all has the sole common denominator: the full awareness of the enormous responsibility of present-day statesmen before history and human conscience for the fate of human life on this planet; the full awareness that in the nuclear age and at the present level of the structure of civilization both nuclear and conventional war is absolutely inadmissible and senseless.

For this reason political solutions must be unconditionally and, naturally, unreservedly placed before military solutions. The future world is only possible as a world free of arms, as a world of understanding and cooperation. It is precisely toward this objective that all proposals and standpoints made in the documents adopted are directed. Proceeding also from this are all new iniatives launched by the Warsaw Pact, and in particular the call for mutual reassessment of the military doctrines of both European groupings and their orientation toward defense, as well as the proposed consultations with the purpose of drawing a precise picture of the existing correlation of forces with the aim of eliminating the ascertained superiority in any kind of arms, not by the weaker side building up its strength but by the stronger side disarming.

This is an honorable and purposeful course of action against which no reasonable person could raise any objections.

From the Czechoslovak viewpoint, the fact that beside global issues the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee devoted its prime attention to the demilitarization of Europe and in particular of its central party, where there is the biggest accumulation of military equipment, is of great importance. The elimination of U.S. and Soviet medium-range missiles from Europe as well as of the tactical and operational missiles from our territory, the liquidation of chemical weapons and the creation of zones free of nuclear and chemical weapons along the line of contact between the two groupings, as well as the proposed reduction of conventional forces and military expenditure, can only substantially increase the security of our Republic and guarantee greater security to our European home.

The unequivocally defensive concept of the military doctrine of the Warsaw Pact states formed thus at the meeting corresponds fully to our historical traditions, our present socialist system, and our very own national character. For this reason the unequivocal agreement and the full support our public has accorded to the results of the deliberations of the highest body of the Warsaw Pact organization are totally logical and natural.

ARGENTINE FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR VISIT

LD311548 Prague CTK in English 1415 31 May 87

[Text] Prague May 31 (CTK) -- Argentinian Foreign Minister Dante Mario Caputo arrived here today for an official visit at the invitation of Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek.

He was welcomed at Prague Airport by his Czechoslovak counterpart. After arrival the Argentinian foreign minister laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier on Zizkov Hill here.

The visit of Dante Mario Caputo is the first official visit of an Argentinian foreign minister to Czechoslovakia.

During their discussions the Czechoslovak and Argentinian foreign ministers will review the level of bilateral relations, further development of contacts and expansion of economic cooperation, especially possibilities of cooperation in industrial production. They will also confer about a more intensive culture exchange.

Bohuslav Chnoupek and Dante Caputo will also deal with the situation on the Latin American continent, above all with the possibility of a peaceful solution of conflicts in Central America. The Czechoslovak foreign minister will brief his Argentinian partner on the proposals of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries for ending the arms race.

The Czechoslovak-Argentinian relations developed especially during the rule of the Peronists in 1973-76. A new stage was launched especially after the removal of the military regime in Argentina in December 1983, when conditions for the development of a political dialogue were created.

The visit of the Czechoslovak foreign minister to Argentina in 1974 and 1984 was a significant milestone in bilateral relations. A delegation of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly, led by its chairman Alois Indra, visited Argentina in 1975.

Argentinian minister of fuels and energy visited Czechoslovakia in 1984 and a year later Czechoslovak ministers of trade and of fuels and energy paid a visit to Argentina. Last year the two countries established direct contacts between their trade union organizations.

The Czechoslovak-Argentinian relations are characterized today by mutually beneficial cooperation, Argentina being one of Czechoslovakia's most important trade partners in Latin America. Czechoslovakia exports to Argentina above all complete plants, e.g. equipment for power plants, and also textile, metal working and tanning machines. Argentina exports to Czechoslovakia above all leather, wool, vegetable oil, frozen fish, lemons, meat, red wine and tobacco.

The value of bilateral trade has doubled since 1980, its turnover reaching 150 million dollars in 1986.

Cultural exchange is developing on the basis of an agreement of 1986. There is a rich cooperation in cinematography and the two countries exchange a number of creative, music, dramatic and literary works e.g. the Prague Black Theater has performed in Argentina with a great success.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON CUBAN DELEGATION'S VISIT

Received by Ehrenberger

FL292220 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1935 GMT 29 May 87

[Text] Vlastimil Ehrenberger, CSSR minister of fuel and power, received today in Prague a Cuban delegation headed by Joel Domenech Benitez, member of the Council of State and vice president of the Council of Ministers. The two sides exchanged experiences on the efficient use of electric power and energy savings. Domenech and the CSSR minister also examined bilateral cooperation in the construction of nuclear power plants and creation of scientific cadres to work in those facilities with peaceful purposes.

The delegation headed by Domenech is participating in the 11th session of the Cuban-Czechoslovak Intergovernmental Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation.

Cooperation Protocol Signed

FL301350 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 30 May 87

[Text] Cuba and the CSSR signed a protocol last night in Prague on the 11th session of the Intergovernmental Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation. The document was signed by Miroslav Toman, CSSR vice president and minister, and by Joel Domenech Benitez, Cuban vice president. They discussed the development of cooperation since the previous session, basically in the fields of energy, mining, geology, machinery-building, sugar industry, and electronics.

FOREIGN MINISTER HOLDS TALKS IN IRAN

LD311701 Prague CTK in English 1625 GMT 31 May 87

[Text] Tehran May 31, (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Deputy Foreign Minister Dusan Ulcak, currently visting Iran, and Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati discussed here on Saturday the promotion of political, economic and cultural relations between their countries.

CSSR, FRG SCIENTISTS DISCUSS EUROPEAN SECURITY

LD291706 Prague CTK in English 1339 GMT 29 May 87

[Text] Prague May 29 (CTK) -- The fundamental question of collective security in Europe were on the agenda of two days of talks between Czechoslovak and FRG scientists in Prague.

On May 28 and 29, delegations of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences Commission for Research of the Questions of Peace and Disarmament and the Hesse Institute for the Research of Peace and Conflicts met in the Czechoslovak capital of the second time to deal with these problems.

FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER BEGINS 5-DAY SPAIN TRIP

LD300246 Prague CTK in English 1832 GMT 29 May 87

[Text] Madrid May 29 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Minister Bohumil Urban arrived on a five-day visit here today at the invitation of State Secretary for Trade Miguel Angel Fernandez Ordonez.

Bohumil Urban took part in the first session of the Czechoslovak-Spanish Mixed Commission, founded on the basis of an agreement on economic and industrial cooperation between the two countries' governments.

On Saturday Bohumil Urban is to be present at the official opening of the Barcelona fair in which Czechoslovakia is participating.

The Czechoslovak minister is to be received by Spanish Premier Felipe Gonzales and by Foreign Minister Francisco Fernandez Ordonez. Bohumil Urban is also to meet with representatives of Spanish foreign trade, business circles and with Czechoslovakia's most important Spanish trade partners.

KLIBI VISIT 'STRIKINGLY' DEEPENS FRIENDSHIP

AU282009 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 12 May 87 p 7

[Milan Madr commentary in the "Note" column: "Broad Foundations"]

[Text] A few days ago Chedli Klibi, secretary general of the Arab League, paid an official visit to our Republic. The very fact that this visit took place, as well as its fruitful course, were evidence of the excellent cooperation which exists between the CSSR and this significant regional organization, and with Arab countries in general.

This cooperation is traditional, it is beneficial for both sides, and -- as Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, stressed -- it shows a rising tendency. It is toward this that our efforts in various fields are directed; according to Chedli Klibi, the Arab countries, too, are interested in further expanding and deepening relations with the CSSR and with other socialist countries. The high-ranking Arab guest positively appraised the Czechoslovak contribution to building the Arab countries' national economies, and thus also to strengthening their independence.

As regards the Arab League itself, it favors the further deepening of contacts with Czechoslovakia and other socialist countries, including multilateral contacts; we gratefully note this as a natural and desirable development. During his meeting with the press, Chedli Klibi emphasized the considerable importance of developing political contacts.

A well-tested and broad foundation exists for an all-round Czechoslovak-Arab cooperation, and within this framework also for cooperation with the Arab League; this is underscored by the fact that the CSSR has been efficiently assisting (and will continue to assist) the efforts of Arab countries to attain unity, to succeed in defending their rights, to achieve sovereignty, and to fight Zionism, imperialism, and neocolonialism.

We resolutely condemn Israel's aggressive and expansive policy which is disseminating terror in the Middle East and preventing the peaceful solution of the Mideast conflict, including the core of this conflict -- the Palestinian issue. Together with the Arab League we agree on the idea of convening an international conference on the Middle East; this is natural, if only in view of the fact that the socialist countries, with the Soviet Union at their head, have been promoting this idea from the very beginning. The commitment of peace-loving forces for the realization of this idea has been constantly strengthening in the recent period.

To sum up, it can be said that the Arab League secretary general's visit has strikingly deepened friendship and cooperation between the people of the CSSR and the people of Arab countries, and that it has contributed toward developing the further collaboration of our Republic and the Arab League.

DRA'S WAKIL ON SOLUTION OF AFGHAN CONFLICT

AU271405 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 21 May 87 p 2

[Interview with Afghan Foreign Minister Abdol Wakil by Bratislava PRAVDA staff journalist Dusan Brabec: "Bright Prospects for Cooperation" -- in Prague on 20 May]

[Text] At the end of his official visit to Czechoslovakia, Abdol Wakil, member of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee Politburo and foreign affairs minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, gave an interview to PRAVDA staff journalist Dusan Brabec.

[Brabec] How do you assess the results of your visit in Czechoslovakia, your meetings with the highest Czechoslovak representatives?

[Wakil] The results of my visit to the CSSR are excellent. My current talks in Prague and Bratislava are directly linked with the recent visit of Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, to Kabul. Also, here in Czechoslovakia, I discussed with my counterpart a number of issues which will contribute to an even greater intensification of our cooperation. I value, in particular, my reception by Comrade Gustav Husak, the highest Czechoslovak party and state representative; by Vasil Bilak, Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; and the talks with members of the CPCZ Central Committee; and the talks with members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee Josef Lenart and Premier of the Slovak SR Peter Colotka in Bratislava. Our meetings reaffirmed that the assistance, support, and solidarity of the Czechoslovak people, and the two countries' cooperation have a higher quality following the April 1978 revolution. Now, after the proclamation of the policy of reconciliation by the party and government agencies of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA], it has become even more pronounced. We were seeking and finding broader possibilities of our economic cooperation. It is known that Czechoslovakia is our second largest trading partner, after the Soviet Union, among the socialist countries. In addition to the Afkara joint venture, which processes goods and manufactures leather and fur garments, there have also been -- for years now -- repair shops for Tatra trucks; technical repair facilities in Poli Carky [spelling as published]; cement works in Herat and other cities; Czechoslovak experts are helping us to modernize and expand coal mines in Panvachkarkar, Dudkas [spelling as published], and other regions in the northwest part of the country. Mutual high-ranking visits from various sectors are being gradually expanded, ties are being strengthened in the scientific-technical and trade spheres. The result from these is the Czechoslovak assistance to the higher- and midlevel education by equipping laboratories and classrooms, assistance to the health sector by installing new Chirana-brand medical equipment, aid to our passenger and freight transportation sector by deliveries of trolleybuses and the reliable Tratka trucks. For our part, we are looking on behalf of the Czechoslovak partners for third market possibilities in the countries of our region, in which the DRA traditionally has good prospects for cooperation.

[Brabec] What are the domestic-political aspects of the policy of reconciliation, proclaimed by the Afghan party and state leadership at the beginning of this year?

[Wakil] The decision of our highest agencies to unilaterally cease fire and begin the policy of reconciliation is a long-term process. It is motivated by the resolute effort to end the fratricidal fighting and undeclared war against the people of the DRA. All peoples and tribes of our country have welcomed this policy with satisfaction. The people are tired of the long war, which has exhausted the country. The policy of national reconciliation springs from the sincere aspirations and wishes of all our inhabitants. We know that we must undergo a long-term development, but we are convinced that it will be successful. For this reason a statewide commission of national reconciliation has been established, which has 1,800 committees in all 29 provinces. Their members are tribe chieftains, religious representatives, organizations of the National Front, opposition, and all national minorities in the DRA. Since the beginning of the year, some 50,000 refugees and 21,000 members of armed groups have returned home from Pakistan and Iran. At the moment we are conducting talks with chieftains of groups having almost 100,000 armed men, who have their bases in the neighboring countries. The armed oppoosition in Pakistan and Iran totals 170,000 men. Despite the fact that negotiations with them are complicated, we are gradually succeeding in winning former enemies to our side.

[Brabec] In conclusion, permit me the following question, Comrade Minister: What are the current international-political prerequisites for resolving the situation around Afghanistan?

[Wakil] For 5 years now we have been stepping up our efforts in the international arena. The talks between the DRA and Pakistan in Geneva under the aegis of Diego Cordovez, UN general secretary plenipotentiary, have been going on for 5 years now. In connection with the beginning of the third part of the seventh round, which began this year, the DRA Government has come forward with initiatives. The DRA Armed Forces have unilaterally ceased fire, the government has initiated dialogue with opposition, proclaimed an amnesty, and called for national reconciliation. It has also expressed its willingness to establish a government of national unity, which would have the character of a coalition. The fact that our Pakistani counterparts at the talks have not complied with the wishes of the people of their country within the framework of good Pakistani-Afghan neighborly relations thus far is, above all, the affair of the United States of America. This attests to the lack of interest of the United States of America, Islamabad's closest ally, in a political solution of the situation around Afghanistan. However, I believe that the other side will show common sense and be realistic and that we will together reach our goal. There is no other way.

STATE PLANNING COMMISSION DEPUTY VISITS PRC

For PRC media coverage of the visit of Vladimir Janza, minister-deputy chairman of the CSSR State Planning Commission to the People's Republic of China, see the Eastern Europe section of the 29 May China DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

ANNIVERSARY OF CHRISTIAN ORGANIZATION MARKED

AU282122 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 22 May 87 p 2

[CTK report: "Gathering of Church Representatives"]

[Excerpts] Prague (CTK) -- A festive gathering of representatives of domestic churches and invited foreign guests, held in the Palace of Culture in Prague on Thursday [21 May] recalled the 10th anniversary of the founding of the Regional Association of the Christian Peace Conference in the CSSR. It was attended by Milan Klusak, minister of culture of the Czech SR, and Vladimir Janku, director of the Secretariat for Church Affairs subordinate to the CSSR Government.

Jan Michalko, doctor of theology, bishop general of the Slovak Evangelical Church (Augsburg denomination), and Milan Salajka, doctor of theology, dean of the Hus School of Divinity in Prague and chairman of the Regional Association of the Christian Peace Conference, spoke about the work of the Regional Association in the past years and its tasks in the coming period. [passage omitted]

The gathering was greeted by Minister Milan Klusak. He voiced appreciation for the activity of the Regional Association, which always associated in its ranks priests charactreized by their profound love and dedication to their homeland. [passage omitted]

The participants in the gathering adopted a proclamation, in which they state that in the polarization between the forces of destruction and the peace forces encouraging hope, the Regional Association and Czechoslovak churches, religious organizations, communities, and schools of divinity have joined the efforts to limit the arms race, especially in nuclear arms. [passage omitted]

Work for peace is an order of one's faith and of the necessity to prevent the abuse of the Gospel by the advocates of armament and war. [passage omitted] We are pleased, the proclamation states, that the demand for a new political thinking that would eliminate war from political decisionmaking and place universal human interests above national and group interests is winning an ever increasing number of followers in Christian churches.

In the course of the gathering, activists of the churches received commemorative medals and letters of recognition for their many years of activity in the Regional Association of the Christian Peace Conference in the CSSR.

COMMUNICATIONS MINISTER ON SATELLITE BROADCASTS

AU291429 Prague PRACE in Czech 27 May 87 p 3

["Ha"-signed report: "Development of Television"]

[Text] Prague (Ha) -- A total of 98.3 percent of the population in the CSSR can receive television's first channel, whose signal covers 94.9 percent of the territory, and 76.3 percent of the population can receive the second channel, whose signal covers 71.2 percent of the state's territory. This is how Engineer Jiri Jira, federal minister of communications, assessed the current state of affairs at a press conference yesterday [26 May]. According to Minister Jira, signals of individual radio stations cover from 74 percent -- these are stereotransmissions -- to 99 percent of the republic's territory. From the press conference it came to light, among other things, that in the first stage of the development of broadcasts via satellite, which should be concluded in 1990-91, the signal broadcast by 1 or 2 channels will be received and relayed further by means of land-based transmitters, common antennas, group and television cable distributors [rozvody], and later also by landbased reception stations. This stage, especially in the initial period, will make it possible for viewers who still do not own the corresponding reception equipment to receive satellite programs too.

NUCLEAR POWER PLANT FAULT REPAIRED, UNIT RESTORED

LD271839 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 27 May 87

[Text] At the end of January this year the first unit of the nuclear power station in Jaslovske Bohunice was put out of operation because of cracks on the body of the hot primary commutator [kolektor] of the second set of steam generators. No escape of radioactive matter to the surrounding area took place during the fault.

After the repair and a thorough check-up, the first unit was returned to full operation after 2 months [as heard].

PACIFISTS PRAISE 'GREAT ECHO' OF GORBACHEV REFORMS

LD291024 Hamburg DPA in German 0907 GMT 29 May 87

[Text] East Berlin (DPA) -- In a letter to Soviet General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev, the East Berlin members of the "Initiative for Peace and Human Rights" have spoken of the "great echo" among the GDR population of reformatory intentions in the Soviet Union.

The letter, with six signatures, was handed in at the Soviet Embassy in midweek with the request that it be passed on to Gorbachev, it was reported today.

The social transformations in the Soviet Union cannot leave the GDR and the other socialist countries unaffected, the letter says. Many of Gorbachev's ideas on restructuring society link up with the "demands of the independent peace movement and the democratic opposition in the GDR." The "self-satisfied claim" that the problems of the Soviet Union "are not the problems of our country" is "pure cynicism in view of the problems that have built up." The "new thinking" must "not stop at national and bloc borders." "Internal social control" must be supplemented with open dialogue.

Gorbachev's policy of restructuring finds "such a great echo" among the GDR population because the problems quoted by him are "only too well known to us." In contrast, the response of the "powers that be in the GDR" is characterized by mistrust and rejection. It supports the same forces that are "preventing and sabotaging" the renewal in the Soviet Union. This is shown by the fact that "certain groups of persons are being advised against visiting the house of Soviet science and culture." Young people who carry placards with "glasnost" (openness) and "perestroika" (restructuring) on them at official demonstrations have been "temporarily arrested." "Posters of you (Gorbachev) that are put up without instruction from the state are immediately removed."

HONECKER GREETS MOSCOW PHYSICIANS' CONGRESS

LD291155 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0218 GMT 29 May 87

[Text] Berlin, 28 May (ADN) -- Guided by the humanist concern of the medical vocation, and based on an informed knowledge of the catastrophic effects nuclear weapons would have, the International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War [IPPNW] is making an important contribution to the mobilization of the conscience of the world, to a broad coalition of reason and to goodwill for peace. This is stressed by Erich Honecker, SED general secretary and chairman of the GDR State Council, in a greetings message to the Seventh IPPNW World Congress in Moscow.

The congress was taking place at a time when people all over the world, thanks to the constructive proposals of Mikhail Gorbachev for the removal of U.S. and Soviet medium-range missiles in Europe and the negotiations on this between the United States and the Soviet Union, can have fresh hopes of peace.

Erich Honecker assures the IPPNW of the active support of the GDR, which had raised the attainment of peace to a matter of state doctrine.

KRENZ, JARUZELSKI TOUR CONSTRUCTION EXHIBITION

LD291450 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1138 GMT 29 May 87

[Excerpts] Berlin, 29 May (ADN) -- Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the PPR State Council, toured the GDR construction exhibition on the sports forum of Berlin-Hohenschoenhausen this morning. During his tour, he and the other Polish guests were shown around by Egon Krenz, SED Politburo member and secretary of the Central Committee.

Karl-Heinz Martini, state secretary in the Ministry of Construction, gave details of the best achievements of the more than 1,500 exhibitors from all sectors of the construction industry. On several occasions, he pointed to the good cooperation with Polish factories and institutions, and to excellent achievements of specialists from the fraternal country -- from power station construction to the preservation of monuments in Berlin and Quedlingburg. Speaking beside the model of the Berlin city center, with its renovated Nikolai Precinct at the heart of the 750-year-old city, he stressed among other things that the experiences of Warsaw construction workers had also contributed to this. [passage omitted]

SED-SPD TALKS WELCOME GORBACHEV ARMS PROPOSALS

LD291838 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0650 GMT 29 May 87

[Text] Berlin, 29 May (ADN): The talks between the SED and the SPD of the FRG on a chemical weapons-free zone and a nuclear-free corridor were an example of how worthwhile it is, despite party and social policy differences, to develop joint initiatives across frontiers, initiatives which are, in the last analysis, important for the whole of mankind. This was the agreed result of their talks, said Margitta Terborg, head of a delegation of the SED Lower House group, which was in the GDR at the invitation of the FDJ group in the GDR's People's Chamber.

In an interview published in UNGE WELT today, the member of the SPD Lower House group executive noted a large area of shared views on the disarmament issue. "Together with my parliamentary colleagues, I have made it clear here that we very much welcome the disarmament efforts of General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev and are advocating them strongly within our alliance." Margitta Terborg expressed regret that the FRG Government is delaying so long in giving a clear answer to Gorbachev's offer to remove intermediate nuclear weapons. This is not a party issue. "A very large majority of the people, irrespective of how they voted, want these weapons to be removed."

After the third meeting between representatives of the SPD Lower House group and the FDJ group of the People's Chamber, one noted that this regular contact has created a measure of trust. She thinks it is very important that politicians show through practical work that things can be done together despite all the differences.

Margitta Terborg reaffirmed the demand of the SPD group for the start of official contacts between the Lower House and the People's Chamber. "We have long felt this would be a step toward normalization."

HONECKER RECEIVES HAMBURG MAYOR IN BERLIN

LD011051 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1018 GMT 1 Jun 87

[Text] Berlin, 1 Jun (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the GDR Council of State, today received Hamburg Mayor Dr Klaus Dohnanyi for talks in the Council of State Building. Klaus Dohnanyi is in the GDR capital for the International Mayors' Meeting for the Berlin 750th anniversary celebration.

TISCH, DANISH TRADE UNIONS ISSUE JOINT STATEMENT

LD311040 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0740 GMT 31 May 87

[Text] Copenhagen, 31 May (ADN) -- In a joint statement following the conclusion of official talks in Copenhagen, the Federation of Trade Unions of Denmark [LO] and the FDGB favor an agreement between the USSR and United States on the total elimination of long- and short-range INF missiles in Europe. The two sides support an immediate renunciation of the development, testing, and stationing of nuclear weapons on earth and in space.

Harry Tisch, chairman of the FDGB National Executive and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, and LO Chairman Knud Christensen also stressed that they support the initiative of creating a corridor free of nuclear weapons and a zone free of chemical weapons in central Europe, and that it remains their declared goal to work for a zone free of nuclear weapons in northern, as well as the whole of Europe. The delegations of the FDGB and the LO held a comprehensive exchange of views. Knud Christensen reported on the LO's efforts for the protection of social achievements, especially under conditions of scientific-technical development.

Harry Tisch reported on the results of the 11th FDGB Congress, in particular the creative participation by working people in the further development of socialism, and on the FDGB's activities in society. He explained the part played by FDGB members in the struggle for preserving peace and outlined the FDGB's standpoint on international activity in the European trade union movement.

The two sides noted with satisfaction that their relations, marked by a spirit of understanding, goodwill, and mutual respect, are developing well, and that peace and disarmament in the world are a precondition for the further improvement of the people's material and social welfare.

The LO and FDGB agreed during their talks to strengthen contacts and dialogue between the trade unions from East and West, and to continue developing their reciprocal relations, exchanges of information, and experiences. This serves better understanding, the reduction of reservations, and the exchange of useful experiences in trade union activity, including technological progress, the improvement of working and living conditions, education, and environmental protection.

Earlier in Copenhagen, Harry Tisch and Danish Communist Party Chairman Ole Sohn favored deepening the close, fraternal relations between the SED and the Communist Party of Denmark. During a friendly meeting, Harry Tisch outlined the important documents of the Berlin session of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee. The two politicians agreed that the historic opportunity for disarmament measures must be utilized.

During the 2-day visit by the FDGB delegation to Copenhagen, a friendly talk was held with Steen Christensen, party secretary of the Danish Social Democratic Party.

HONECKER CABLES SWEDISH COMMUNIST OFFICIAL

AU281750 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26 May 87 p 2

[Text] East Berlin (ND) -- The SED Central Committee has sent the following congratulatory telegram, signed by General Secretary Erich Honecker, to Lars Werner, chairman of Sweden's Communist Left Party:

Dear Comrade Lars Werner:

On behalf of the SED Central Committee and on my own behalf I convey to you cordial congratulations on your reelection as chairman of the Communist Left Party.

We wish you success, good health, and creative energy for your responsible work.

With communist greetings,

SED Central Committee
E. Honecker
General Secretary

HONECKER CONGRATULATES OAU ON ANNIVERSARY

AU271627 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 25 May 87 p 1

[Text] East Berlin (ND) -- Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the GDR State Council, has sent the following greetings message to the heads of state and heads of government respectively of the OAU member states:

On the occasion of the 24th anniversary of the founding of the OAU and the African Liberation Day, I convey cordial congratulations to you and the people of your country on behalf of the State Council and the people of the GDR.

The GDR is following with great interest the efforts of the African states to strengthen their national independence and to enhance economic and social development.

The OAU's contribution to safeguarding peace and security on the African Continent and in the world is highly valued by us. It fills us with great satisfaction that the proposals and initiatives of the socialist states to free the world from nuclear weapons by the year 2000 and their activities directed at bringing about nuclear and conventional disarmament are supported by the states and people in Africa.

The constructive cooperation of all forces of peace and social progress will bring those back to reason who continue to persist in categories of imperialist aspiration for power and attempt to achieve political goals in international relations through military power.

The GDR appreciates Africa's struggle for a just solution in the hotbed of conflict in southern Africa as part of the worldwide struggle to secure world peace. We fully agree with the OAU that apartheid as the source of conflict cannot be modified by reforms but must be eliminated so that a unified, democratic, and nonracist South Africa can be created.

The GDR will continue to make its active contribution so that an end will be put to the apartheid regime's policy of aggression and destabilization and Namibia will receive its independence. We will continue to show our solidarity and support for the African National Congress and other antiapartheid forces in South Africa as well as for the South-West African People's Organization [SWAPO].

Let me assure you that the GDR is fully determined to further strengthen the friendly relations between the GDR and the African states. Please accept my sincere respect and best wishes for your well-being and successes in the development of your country.

Erich Honecker
General Secretary of the SED Central Committee and Chairman of the GDR State Council

HONECKER GREETS WRITERS' ANTIAPARTHEID SYMPOSIUM

LD251818 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1437 GMT 25 May 87

[Text] Berlin, 25 May (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the GDR Council of State, has addressed the following greetings message to the international symposium "Writers Accuse Apartheid" being held in the capital of the People's Republic of the Congo, Brazzaville, from 25 to 30 May 1987:

On the occasion of the international symposium "Writers Accuse Apartheid" I convey to all the participants on behalf of the SED Central Committee, the Council of State, and the people of the GDR, cordial greetings and best wishes for a successful course. Your significant meeting is closely linked to the 24th anniversary of the founding of the OAU and an expression of the committed work by the artists and cultural workers of the whole world against apartheid. In full agreement with this concern, the GDR supports the fight for the immediate removal of the apartheid system from which violence and terror emanate to an increasing extent. The conflict in southern Africa must therefore be solved as quickly as possible, justly and by political means. The GDR will continue to show its active solidarity to the liberated states of southern Africa, the ANC [African National Congress] of South Africa, and SWAPO of Namibia.

The fight to remove the anachronistic, antihuman, aggressive, and peace-endangering policy of apartheid is most closely linked to the worldwide striving for international security and detente. The safeguarding of peace has become a question of human existence, a question whether to live together or perish together. Just as the "Writers for Peace" movement in Europe and in other parts of the world has done outstanding work for the preservation of peace and against a nuclear inferno, the rhetoric of the African writers will also become a sharp weapon against the forces of reaction and retrogression on their continent. May new impulses emanate from your meeting for the just fight of the peoples of Africa and all forces of progress for the removal of apartheid and the final remnants of colonialism and racism on the African Continent.

KADAR, DELEGATION WELCOMED HOME FROM BERLIN

LD292044 Budapest MTI in English 1842 GMT 29 May 87

[Text] Budapest, May 29 (MTI) -- The Hungarian party and government delegation headed by Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, which participated in the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member states, arrived home from Berlin Friday evening. The delegation consisted of Gyorgy Lazar, member of the Political Committee of the HSWP, chairman of the Council of Ministers, Matyas Szuros, secretary of the Central Committee of the HSWP, Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi and Colonel General Ferenc Karpati, minister of defense, members of the Central Committee of the HSWP.

Present at Ferihegy Airport to receive the delegation were Karoly Nemeth, deputy general secretary of the HSWP; Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Geza Kotai, chief of the Foreign Relations Department of the Central Committee; Minister of the Interior Janos Kamara; Gyula Horn, state secretary to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Lieutenant General Lajos Morocz, state secretary to the Ministry of Defense; members of the Central Committee; as well as Laszlo Toth, state secretary to the Ministry of Transport. Present was Karl-Heinz Lugenheim, ambassador of the German Democratic Republic to Hungary.

DEFENSE MINISTER DEPARTS FOR VISIT TO GDR

LD010957 Budapest MTI in English 0900 GMT 1 Jun 87

[Text] Budapest, June 1 (MTI) -- On Monday Colonel-General Ferenc Karpati, Hungarian minister of defence, left on an official friendly visit to Berlin at the head of a military delegation invited by Army General Heinz Kessler, minister of national defence of the German Democratic Republic.

FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL HOLDS TALKS IN FRG

LD300315 Budapest MTI in English 1956 GMT 29 May 87

[Text] Bonn, May 29 (MTI) -- In Bonn Friday Hungarian Deputy Foreign Minister Laszlo Kovacs held talks with Dr. Hermann von Richthofen, political director of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Germany. They examined the situation of political, economic, technological-scientific, cultural and consular relations between the two countries, and opportunities for expanding them. They exchanged views on the international situation, and within that on arms limitation and certain topical issues of the Helsinki process. Laszlo Kovacs was received by Hans-Dietrich Genscher, foreign minister of the Federal Republic of Germany.

UAE PAPER ON SALAH KHALAF'S VISIT TO HUNGARY

JN242034 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 23 May 87 p 1

[Text] AL-ITTIHAD has learned that Salah Khalaf, alias Abu Iyad, Fatah's second in command, is currently paying an unannounced visit to Hungary. Informed Palestinian sources told AL-ITTIHAD that Abu Iyad's visit to Hungary was aimed at holding talks with Hungarian officials regarding the negative effects on Palestinian-Hungarian relations of Budapest's hosting of the World Jewish Congress -- a move which was considered a departure from the positive position of socialist countries on the Palestine question.

NEMETH MEETS WITH SUDANESE COMMUNIST LEADER

LD281545 Budapest MTI in English 1434 GMT 28 May 87

[Text] Budapest, May 28 (MTI) -- On Thursday HSWP Deputy General Secretary Karoly Nemeth met in Budapest Muhammad Ibrahim Nugud, general secretary of the Sudanese Communist Party Central Committee. The Sudanese party leader outlined the latest changes in his country and the aims of his party. Karoly Nemeth informed the guest on Hungary's situation and the main directions of HSWP activities. He assured the Sudanese Communist Party of HSWP's solidarity in the struggle to eliminate the aftermath of the dictatorship, and to promote the democratic transformation of society.

Calls for Mideast Conference

LD301809 Budapest MTI in English 1654 GMT 30 May 87

[Text] Budapest, May 30 (MTI) -- Secretary general of the Communist Party of Sudan, Muhammad Ibrahim Nugud, has ended his visit to Hungary. The head of the Sudan [as received] fraternal party met Karoly Nemeth, deputy general secretary of the HSWP. He also held talks with Geza Kotai, member of the Central Committee, head of the foreign relations department of the Central Committee and his deputy, Jozsef Gyuorke. They surveyed issues of cooperation between the HSWP and the Communist Party of Sudan. The HSWP representatives highly valued the struggle the Sudan fraternal party is involved in order to turn their country into a democracy. On the Middle-East problem both sides deemed it necessary to organize an international conference, a forum that could be suitable for settling the crisis in a just and lasting way and guaranteeing the autonomy of the Palestine Arab people.

BERECZ ON OPENNESS TO AUTHORS, MINORITIES

LD300312 Budapest MTI in English 1900 GMT 29 May 87

[Text] Budapest, May 29 (MTI) -- The 59th ceremonious book week organized for the 58th time opened Friday in Nyiregyhaza. On the occasion 78 new volumes were published in a total of two million copies.

Janos Berecz, secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, in his opening address, among other things stressed: We are interested in having the undisputable values from among the extensive selection of cultural products reach the broadest possible strata. Our entire system of cultural supports, which can be limited only by our economic possibilities, serve this purpose.

The world, our world is still being shaped, and this is often accompanied by an intellectual uncertainty that runs concommitant with rebirth. Day after day we feel that the tension in social and ideological life is more than what is on the surface. There are many issues which we thought were long-solved, and now we have to face them under new circumstances, or be faced with new problems.

Authors and artists conveying the universal ideals of humanity will find that the door is open with us. Politics requires feed-back from many areas, thus from literature as well. We are partners to exchanges of views that are responsible in tone, constructive in intent and are conducted for the future of socialism.

This was proven by the conference on theory in Szeged held in February. We are ready to study since this political leadership never considered itself to be beyond making mistakes. We do not expect anyone to lie, and in fact we expect people not to, since that destroys artistic value.

In matters of the national minorities living in Hungary and the Hungarians living beyond our frontiers our party and government takes a position that is well-known. Stemming from this we firmly believe that books published in Hungarian in the friendly countries fulfil a service. They serve to increase the native language culture of the Hungarian minority and also help us to feel that as neighbouring fraternal people, though we speak different languages we know that our problems, worries and joys are common, said Janos Berecz.

ACADEMY OF SCIENCES GENERAL ASSEMBLY ENDS

AU281240 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 9 May 87 pp 1, 4

[MTI report: "End of the General Assembly of the Academy"]

[Excerpts] At the annual, 147th general meeting of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, held in the Congressional Hall of the Academy on 8 May with the participation of MSZMP Central Committee Secretary Lenard Pal, Academy President Ivan T. Berend in his opening lecture summed up the results recently achieved by Hungarian scientists. [passage omitted] Istvan Lang, general secretary of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, emphasized that because the available financial resources are less at the beginning of the plan period than expected, the economic conditions for research will continue to deteriorate. The money available for investment for the Academy in 1987 is 154 million forints less than envisaged by the Seventh 5-Year Plan. [passage omitted]

Several speakers called attention to the fact that, even under these conditions, it would be possible to increase the efficiency of scientific research. Namely, according to statistics there are 36,000 researchers in the country, but only slightly more than 10,000 are engaged in actual research activities. The number of researchers working at the level of international standards is even lower than this figure.

Several speakers emphasized the following: A drop in the subsidy for research and development threatens the future of the country unless wasting centrally allocated money in certain places is stopped. A careful analysis of various organizations is necessary, and these should be answerable on how they have used central resources. Wherever results are not in accordance with support, subsidies should be reduced or completely withdrawn.

The 1987 general assembly of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences ended with a resolution.

BRIEFS

GROSZ VISITS ARMY UNITS -- Politburo member Karoly Grosz, first secretary of the Budapest Party Committee, has visited rearguard units of our People's Army. He acquainted himself with the tasks of the military organization, and then met soldiers working on the Ujpest Section of the underground line and the construction of the Kaposztasmegyer housing estate in Budapest. Finally, he paid a visit to the Danube Flotilla where he saw among other things up-to-date minesweepers. [Text] [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 26 May 87 LD]

WARSAW PACT MEETING APPROVES OF 'JARUZELSKI PLAN'

LD301018 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 30 May 87

[Jan Gadomski commentary]

[Text] The Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee meeting did not stop at repeating and confirming disarmament proposals put forward so far by the Warsaw Pact states, the Soviet Union in particular, but met halfway the reservations and anxiety raised by the NATO states in Western Europe.

It also reached ahead by suggesting direct contacts between the Warsaw Pact and NATO on the subject of historically conditioned aspects of the lack of balance in armed forces and armaments on both sides, assuming that where there is advantage, forces would be balanced by disarmament.

Moreover, the Warsaw Pact states have taken innovative steps in our alliance's military doctrine. In this decision, there has been a direct impact from the proposal already known in Europe as the Jaruzelski plan, which was fully supported by the meeting.

Yesterday, after the Berlin meeting, Wojciech Jaruzelski said: This is the fundamental basis of the socialist community's political philosophy to ultimately free the present and future generations from the threat of war and to remove the specter of general annihilation forever.

USSR CONSULATE RECEIVES 'FREEDOM AND PEACE' MEMBERS

LD291958 Hamburg DPA in German 1447 GMT 29 May 87

[Text] Warsaw (DPA) -- Two members of the Polish pacifist movement "Freedom and Peace" (WiP) were received at the Soviet Consulate in Krakow for a lengthy talk today. Bogdan Klich and Dariusz Rupinski, two members of the group that is officially regarded as illegal, went to the Soviet mission to hand over a letter to party leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

Bogdan Klich said later in a telephone conversation that five people took part in the meeting from the Soviet side. In the talk, which lasted about 45 minutes and which proceeded in an "unexpectedly businesslike atmosphere", they discussed the two sides' attitude to peace issues, Klich said.

The Soviet representatives, however, refused to receive the letter to Gorbachev. They said they could not accept any written material from representatives of an illegal organization.

In the letter, which was sent to Moscow by normal mail today, the Soviet party leader is called on, in the interests of peace, to support efforts for the dissolution of the two military blocs and the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Europe and for the unification of Europe. In the middle of April a number of members of "Freedom and Peace" were arrested for wanting to deliver this letter to the consulate.

POLICE ARREST, WARN SOLIDARITY ON POPE'S VISIT

Detain Wroclaw Members

AU301618 Paris AFP in English 0351 GMT 30 May 87

[Text] Warsaw, May 30 (AFP) -- Polish police arrested four national leaders of the banned trade union Solidarity at their homes in Wroclaw, western Poland, on Friday night, dissident sources said. The sources said Wladyslaw Frasyniuk, Jozef Pinior, Eugeniusz Szumiejko and Marek Muszynski were taken to the police station without explanation.

The police who made the arrests, both uniformed and plain clothed, said the four would be held for not more than 48 hours.

On Thursday a woman member of the Confederation for an Independent Poland (KPN) was held in Krakow for several hours for questioning in connection with Pope John Paul II's scheduled visit to Poland from June 8 to 14.

Deputy Interior Minister General Zbigniew Pudysz said recently that "all those who try to disturb public order will face the full rigour of the law, before and during the pope's visit."

Release Pinior, Hold Frasyniuk

LD301249 Hamburg DPA in German 1125 GMT 30 May 87

[Text] Warsaw (DPA) -- Seven leaders of the banned trade union movement Solidarity in Wroclaw have been warned by the police not to stage demonstrations before or during Pope John Paul II's visit to Poland. One of them, Jozef Pinior, told Western journalists in Warsaw by telephone that he was released late Friday evening.

Like six other Solidarity leaders, he was picked up from his apartment on Friday afternoon and taken to a police station where he was cautioned. Of the seven Solidarity leaders taken to the police station in the operation in Wroclaw on Friday, three are still under detention as of this morning, including the former chairman of the regional organization, Wladyslaw Frasyniuk.

Detain Szczecin Members

AU311429 Paris AFP in English 2350 GMT 30 May 87

[Excerpt] Warsaw, May 31 (AFP) -- Polish police Saturday arrested two Solidarity leaders in the northwest city of Szczecin, bringing the total detentions of Solidarity officials to six in the past 24 hours, relatives of the two men said.

Marian Jurczyk, a former deputy chairman of the banned trade union, and Stanislaw Wadolowski, a member of the former Solidarity leadership for the Szczecin region, were arrested at their homes and taken to the city's main police station, they said. [passage omitted]

Detain Advisor Geremek

AU311635 Paris AFP in English 1629 GMT 31 May 87

[Text] Warsaw, May 31 (AFP) -- Professor Bronsilaw Geremek, advisor to the outlawed trade union Solidarity, was arrested at his home here on Sunday in a continuing crackdown on oppositionists, according to reliable sources here.

Prof. Geremek's arrest came as Lech Walesa, former Solidarity leader, met members of union's provisional council (TRS) here. The Nobel Peace Prize winner arrived in the Polish capital from Gdansk early Sunday to discuss the upcoming visit of Pope John Paul II to Poland, the sources said.

Polish police arrested about ten Solidarity officials in Wroclaw, in the southwest, and Szczecin, in the north of Poland, on Friday and Saturday. Most of the arrested men were released after receiving warnings about their activities during the pope's visit, shceduled for June 8 to 14.

ORZECHOWSKI TO PAY VISIT TO SWEDEN 2-3 JUNE

AU272030 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 21 May 87 p 2

[Text] PAP -- Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski will visit Sweden on 2-3 June at the invitation of Foreign Minister Sten Andersson.

BARYLA WELCOMES CPCZ'S PITRA, DELEGATION ON VISIT

LD281505 Prague CTK in English 1424 GMT 28 May 87

[Text] Warsaw May 28 (CTK correspondent) -- Polish United Workers' Party Politburo Member and Central Committee Secretary Jozef Baryla received here today Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium Alternate Member and Central Committee Secretary Frantisek Pitra, who heads a party delegation on a working visit to Poland.

The two representatives informed one another of the implementation of the conclusions of the 10th Polish United Workers' Party Congress and the 17th Czechoslovak Communist Party Congress. Jozef Baryla acquainted Frantisek Pitra with the results of the recent 4th party Central Committee session which dealt with increasing the role of basic organizations of the party in the country's social, political and economic life.

The Czechoslovak delegation met today also with Polish Central Committee Secretary Zbigniew Michalek and other party officials. They exchanged experience from party work in agriculture and the food industry, as well as possibilities to further extend cooperation in agriculture and the food industry of the two countries.

Later in the day, the delegation inspected an institute of fermentation industry in Warsaw, which coordinates the development of biotechnologies in Poland.

SIWICKI ADDRESSES JOINT CSSR RALLY 20 MAY

AU271941 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 21 May 87 p 2

[Speech delivered by Army General Florian Siwicki, PPR minister of national defense, at a Polish-Czechoslovak friendship rally held in Szczecin on 20 May]

[Text] This is an exceptionally important day for the troops of the Polish People's Army, particularly for the troops of the "mechanized" "People's Army" 12th Division. This is because of the presence of a Czechoslovak People's Army delegation that is allied with us in the ranks of a coalition. This delegation is headed by a meritorious soldier, a valued CSSR political and state activist, and our comrade-in-arms, Comrade Army General Milan Vaclavik.

Dear Czechoslovak friends, your presence here on beautiful Szczecin soil, among the troops of the famous Kolobrzeg 5th Mechanized Regiment, assumes symbolic importance. The regiment bears with honor the name of Captain Otokar Jaros, who was one of the first soldiers in the Czechoslovak legion formed in Poland in the summer of 1939 and who later became a hero of the Czechoslovak 1st Infantry Battalion in the Soviet Union and died at the battle of Sokolov.

Thus, today's meeting is not only a powerful expression of unity among allies and fraternal cooperation but also an expression of the historical ties between our peoples and armies.

We defended the freedom of our peoples over entire centuries, especially from the thirst for conquest of the German partitioning power. The old chronicles contain records of many such examples; one can mention the Czech standards at Grunwald, Jan Czapka's warriors on the Baltic coast, and the Polish knights who were at Sucha Kute and in the ranks of the Hussite antifeudal uprisings.

We also collaborated in more recent times. The best sons of our peoples took part in the defense of the October Revolution and the Spanish republic. The present form of friendship and comradship-in-arms was forged during the turbulent years of World War II, in frontline fire, in the resistance movement, and in partisan battles with the Hitlerite invader.

We recall the involvement of the "Czech and Slovak Legion" during the dramatic defensive war Poland waged in 1939, the legion whose commander was Army General Ludwik Svoboda, then lieutenant colonel and later president of the CSSR. It was in this legion that Captain Otokar Jaros, the patron of the unit playing host to us today, fought.

During the course of the war with the Hitlerite invader relations between our nations began to assume a form based on new principles through actions of Polish, Czech, and Slovak Communists. In particular, they were based on the real foundation of alliance with the Soviet Union, on comradeship-in-arms between the Polish and Czechoslovak peoples' soldiers and the Soviet soldier.

Both our military formations were established on Soviet soil and then fought alongside the Red Army on paths to liberation most justified for them.

We recall with gratitude the heroism displayed by Czechoslovak soldiers on our soil and the Czechoslovak I Corps' role in the bloody battles that took place in southern Poland. And we, Poles, are proud and pleased that as part of the Prague operation, the Polish 2d Army took part in the liberation of the northwestern Czech lands and that the tanks and guns of the Armored I Corps reached Mielnik and the outskirts of Prague on their advance of liberation.

Thanks to the fact that communist parties assumed the role of guiding our nations' destinies, we embarked on the path of socialist development. We have the same lofty ideals, and the same goals and tasks. We are united by a feeling of responsibility for the security of all the countries belonging to the socialist community and an identical understanding of the main question of preserving peace in Europe and the world.

Comrade Gustav Husak has stressed this many times in his speeches. Recently, Comrade Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski once again gave clear expression to this in his important disarmament proposal. In the field of international politics we have always been guided by noble and humanistic goals.

This is because it is a fundamental assumption of ours that these times require every state to endeavor to preserve a peaceful future of development for its peoples.

We still have much to do; we want to go forward, to solve problems, and to overcome difficulties. That is why we carefully follow the international political and military situation, which is not uniform and contains many contradictions.

On the one hand, the peace offensive being waged by the socialist states and the initiatives launched by the Soviet Union create hope for a better future. The results produced by the Stockholm conference create grounds for viewing the future optimisticlly. People of goodwill are confidently awaiting progress in Soviet-American negotiations on limiting and reducing nuclear weapons and advancing talks connected with the CSCE process to produce results.

On the other hand, the material base for war is yet to be diminished; a nuclear Damocles' sword is still suspended over the world.

With our tragic experiences of the last war, we Poles follow everything taking place in Western Europe, especially in the FRG, very closely. We are troubled by the revanchist slogans we hear being voiced across the Elbe, in an official way now, and these slogans have recently received support in statements made by politicians in other NATO states on the possibility of a peaceful change in the European borders that resulted from the decisions made at the Potsdam conference. Even more thought must be aroused by Bonn's opposition to the proposal to remove tactical missiles from Europe.

That is why we, as soldiers, are obliged to continue to maintain the highest level of vigilance. That is why the following formulation has not lost its pertinence: As long as peace depends on the real balance of forces and military realities, we must continue to improve our defensive ability in both its internal and coalition dimensions.

We have the joint satisfaction of knowing that the Polish People's Army and the Czechoslovak People's Army are strong and reliable elements of the socialist defensive coalition and that by strengthening friendship with the Soviet Army and all the allied armies, our armies are expressing the ideals of internationalism and realizing the patriotic interests of our peoples.

Polish-Czechoslovak comradeship-in-arms possesses a concrete significance in daily life. And it is this, our everyday working comradeship and the unity and strength of the Warsaw Pact, that -- and I am profoundly certain of this -- will be well served by the visit that you, Czechoslovak comrades-in-arms, are paying to the Polish People's Army.

Thus, may everything that is meant by sincere wishes of success accompany you, dear friends, in your patriotic, military service for the good of the CSSR, and you and our common security.

I ask you, esteemed Comrade Minister Army General Milan Vaclavik, to convey our best wishes and regards to all the troops of the Czechoslovak People's Army.

Long live Polish-Czechoslovak friendship!

May fraternal collaboration between our armies improve!

ORZECHOWSKI HONORS AFGHAN MINISTER AT 21 MAY DINNER

AU271312 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 22 May 87 p 5

["Summary" of speech by Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski at a dinner in honor of visiting Afghan Foreign Minister Abdol Wakil in Warsaw on 21 May]

[Text] Stating that the Polish visit by Afghanistan's foreign minister expresses the friendship and cooperation joining both countries and peoples, Minister Orzechowski recalled that mutual relations possess a long and rich history. In November we will celebrate the 60th anniversary of the friendship treaty between our countries. This anniversary proves that distance and different traditions, customs, culture, and history have been no obstacle to mutual respect and sincere warm feelings between both countries, permitting friendship to consolidate.

Our relations have adopted a new dimension since the April Revolution and the formation of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA], he said. They have entered a qualitatively new stage. Political, cultural, and social contacts are becoming richer and more comprehensive. Contacts between our parties, the PZPR and the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA], have established themselves and are developing. The May 1985 official Polish visit by a party-state delegation headed by the PDPA Central Committee general secretary and DRA Revolutionary Council chairman was an event of exceptional significance. The talks between the leaders of both countries confirmed the internationalist nature of Polish-Afghan friendship and provided an opportunity to express solidarity and support for the policy of our parties and governments.

We appreciate and support the Afghan people's struggle in defense of the April Revolution. We support the DRA authorities' constructive initiatives aimed at national unification, an end to bloodshed, and the settlement of the situation surrounding Afghanistan.

The minister further said that the international situation continues to be tense and complicated. The arms race is not ceasing. It is entering a new, more dangerous, and more costly technological phase. We are disturbed by the arrogance of the U.S. Administration and its tendency to resolve international problems in an arbitrary way against the interests of the international community.

Against this background, it is with cautious optimism that we greet the progress in Soviet-U.S. negotiations on arms reduction in Europe. Every initiative aimed at preserving peace enjoys Poland's support. Together with our allies we are contributing toward detente and international cooperation. The latest evidence of this is the Polish plan to reduce armaments and extend confidence in an expanded central European region. The roots of this lie in the Rapacki plan to create nuclear-free zones. Today these ideas are bearing fruit in other parts of the world.

Expressing satisfaction with the progress in mutual relations, Orzechowski indicated that we realize at the same time that there are still great possibilities of expanding them in the interests of both our states and peoples. We favor a steady expansion of political dialogue. We favor seeking ways of raising trade and economic cooperation to a higher level and of intensifying contacts in all spheres.

I am convinced, he concluded, that our talks, held in a spirit of mutual understanding and consensus, will help fulfill these intentions, will consolidate the friendship between our peoples, and will become an important factor in perpetuating peace and consolidating the forces of progress and socialism in the world.

WOZNIAK ATTENDS WORKERS' SELF-GOVERNMENT MEETING

LD301947 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 30 May 87

[Text] The essence of the second stage of the reform is contained in thesis No 9. It envisions making efforts aimed at the creation of economic balance. All other tasks contained in the document elaborate on this very thesis. This was stated during the seventh national meeting of enterprise workers' self-governments which ended in Warsaw today.

Referring to the 2-day discussion, Marian Wozniak [member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo] said that the debates did not provide an answer to the basic question of how self-governments intend to contribute to the competition between Polish enterprises and foreign companies. He said that the discussion concentrated more on differences between self-governments and representatives of central authorities than conclusions on the ways and means of catching up with the world.

CEAUSESCU VISIT TO BERLIN CITY HALL REPORTED

AU301816 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1937 GMT 29 May 87

[Text] Berlin AGERPRES, 29/5/1987 -- RCP General Secretary and Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu visited on Friday, May 29, alongside the other chief delegates to the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty States, the City Hall of Berlin -- Roten Rathaus.

Upon their arrival, Nicolae Ceausescu and the other party and state leaders were welcomed by Erhard Krack, member of the CC of the SED, mayor-general of the capital of the German Democratic Republic, who welcomed them on behalf of the city's residents, expressing their special joy of having them as distinguished guests to Berlin on its jubilee-750 years since it was officially recorded in history. The mayor-general of Berlin informed the guests about the history of the city and its government, the working people's preoccupations and achievements in continually developing the town.

The chief delegates of the Warsaw Treaty states signed the visitor's book.

"On the anniversary of 750 years of recorded history of the town of Berlin I take special pleasure in conveying the inhabitants of the capital of the German Democratic Republic a cordial friendly salute and the warmest congratulations, on behalf of the Romanian people and myself, congratulations on the achievements scored in the years of socialism and in developing their century-old city with rich traditions of civilization and culture, of revolutionary fight.

"Lasting friendly ties have been established between Berlin and Bucharest -- the capital of Socialist Romania -- which develop continuously within the general relations of friendship and cooperation between our countries, in the interest and for the benefit of both peoples, of the cause of socialism and peace. We wish that these relations develop ever more powerfully, we wish the inhabitants of Berlin and the whole people of the German Democratic Republic further successes on the path of progress, prosperity and peace."

CEAUSESCU RETURNS HOME FROM WARSAW PACT MEETING

AU291948 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1903 GMT 29 May 87

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, 29/05/1987 -- In the evening of May 29, RCP General Secretary and Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu returned to Bucharest from Berlin where, at head of the Romanian delegation, he attended the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty participating states.

At the Otopeni Airport, the RCP and Romanian state leader was greeted by Mme Elena Ceausescu, by full and alternate members of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, secretaries of the party Central Committee, members of the CC of the RCP, of the State Council and of the government, representataives of central institutions, mass and public organizations.

Romanian and German Pioneers offered bunches of flowers to President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu.

Upon departure from Berlin Nicolae Ceausescu was warmly seen off by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the CC of the SED, chairman of the Council of State of the GDR. The two party and state leaders friendly shook hands and embraced each other.

Nicolae Ceausescu was also seen off by the other members of the party and state leadership of the GDR.

SCINTEIA ASSESSES WARSAW PACT SUMMIT

AU311751 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1439 GMT 31 May 87

["Under the Sign of Responsibility for the Destinies of Peace and Security in Europe and Worldwide -- Commentary Published by SCINTEIA on May 31" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 31/5/1987 -- The international political agenda recorded the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty participating states, held in Berlin, as an important event of the outgoing week. The meeting made a thorough analysis of the situation in Europe and in the world, the documents adopted powerfully emphasizing the participants' high sense of responsibility to their own peoples, for the destinies of the whole of mankind, their determination to work for removing the threat of a devastating nuclear war, for achieving disarmament, consolidating world security and peace.

As is known, Romania was represented to the meeting by a delegation led by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, party general secretary and president of the Republic, his activity being a brilliant expression of our country's principled and constructive stances on the questions tackled, in full agreement with the resolutions of the thirteenth party congress, which are the foremost interests of our socialist nation, of all nations.

The time at which the conference was held defined, in its complexity, the debates in Berlin. It is a time strongly marked by an escalating arms race, the accumulation of huge quantities of weapons, of nuclear weapons in particular, that can destroy mankind several times and annihilate life on earth. "The new situation created following the development of new extremely dangerous types of nuclear weapons and of arms of mass destruction, calls for a rethinking and a new approach to war and peace questions which should be set from the fact that, under the current circumstances, a new world war, any war, are unconceivable" - Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stressed in this respect.

As a matter of fact, this is one of the main ideas emphasized in the documents adopted at the Berlin meeting. A new way of thinking and a new approach presuppose to give up completely the anachronic conception of "nuclear deterrent", in other words, to give up the idea that nuclear weapons could contribute to strengthening security, could provide a protecting shelter guaranteeing tranquility and peace to anyone. On the contrary, it is an incontestable truth that the existence of nuclear weapons has "shortened" distances, peoples being now closely interdependent, destined to share the same fate.

In light of this reality, the conviction was reiterated during the meeting that the cardinal problem of our time is the prevention of war and its definite removal from the life of mankind, the halting of the arms race and the passage to efficient disarmament measures, nuclear disarmament in the first place. The attainment of such a vital goal -- in the truest sense of the word -- calls more than ever before, as the communique of the meeting shows, for the rallying of the efforts of all states, of all peace-loving forces everywhere.

Certainly, in a world like this we live in, a world characterized by so much uncertainty, of great importance is to build up confidence among states as the only possible base for their cooperation in ensuring peace. Which presupposes an accurate understanding of the worries, aims and intentions in the military field of one country or another, of one military alliance or the other [sentence as received]. The document "On the Military Doctrine of the Warsaw Treaty Participating States" was adopted to this end at the Berlin Meeting.

As is known, the Warsaw Treaty countries are engaged in a vast work of peaceful construction, in the translation into fact of programmes of deep-going economic and social transformations. And socialism and peace are inseparable, the ensurance of a climate of tranquility and full security being a prerequisite for implementing our peoples' development programmes, for advancing on the road of progress and welfare. It is from this very postulate that derives the strictly defensive character of the military doctrine of the Warsaw Treaty participating states. In this respect the document clearly underscores that the Warsaw Treaty's military doctrine, just as that of each participating state is subordinated to the aim of not accepting war, be it nuclear or conventional. Through the very nature of their social system these states did not and do not tie their future to the settlement of international issues by military means, as they declare for an exclusively pacific, negotiated solution to all problems.

The Warsaw Treaty states solemnly stressed once again that never and under no circumstances will they initiate military actions against any state or alliance of states unless they themselves are subject to an armed attack, that never will they be the first to use nuclear weapons, that they have not territorial claims to any state and any people as their enemy, being ready to establish relations with all the peoples of the world, with no exception, on the basis of taking into consideration the general interests of security, of peaceful coexistence demands. They firmly set these relations on the observance of the principles of national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs, non-recourse to the use and threat of force, fully equal rights and mutual advantage, of all the other principles unanimously acknowledged on an international plane. The document also sets forth the fundamental goals for the attainment of which the Warsaw Treates states militate, in concordance with the essence of this doctrine, proposing the states members of the North Atlantic alliance to organize consultations to the end of better understanding each side's stands, of building up mutual confidence.

Of special importance is the reiteration of the principled stand taken by the Warsaw Treaty states on the problem of the two military alliances in Europe. Considering the further division of Europe into two opposed military blocs as anachronical, they are for the simultaneous dissolution of the Warsaw Treaty and the North Atlantic alliance and, as a first step, for the liquidation of their military organizations.

The documents adopted at the Berlin meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty states makes up a comprehensive programme of measures for disarmament, for nuclear disarmament first and foremost, starting from the conviction that now there are real possibilities to carry them into effect. This programme contains ideas and measures for which our party and state have consistently declared, taking mnay initiatives and demarches, advancing proposals over the years as a constructive, worldwide reverberating contribution to the cause of disarmament and peace.

It is certainly a fact that, in the concert of efforts for the elimination of the nuclear danger, Europe holds a key place as it is the most threatened continent owing both to the location of a large number of intermediate-range nuclear and operational-tactical missiles in the area and to the fact that the European states are equally the target of offensive strategic armaments. Given this situation, the Warsaw Treaty states declare for an undelayed conclusion of an accord on the liquidation of all the American and Soviet medium-range missiles from Europe, the signing of which would lead to the withdrawal of the Soviet missiles deployed in the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the German Democratic Republic. They also are for the concomitant liquidation of the Soviet and the American operational-tactical missiles from Europe and the holding of negotiations on such missiles placed in the east of the Soviet Union and in the territory of the USA. Along the same line, the participating states underscore the need for an understanding on a radical cut in offensive strategic weapons. They are for a 50-percent reduction of like arms over a five-year period, for negotiations to further cut them.

One of the arms race components is certainly the continuation of nuclear tests -- a stimulus in the manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction. As the meeting pointed out, a complete ban on such tests would be a measure apt to stop the development of production and improvement of nuclear weapons, would pave the way for their reduction and liquidation. An equal stress was laid on the need to admit no deployment of weapons in the outer space so that it should be exclusively used for peaceful purposes, as an asset of the whole mankind.

The question of chemical weapons has been in the debate of various international fora for several years. The Berlin meeting reasserted the participating states' position in favour of an as urgent as possible liquidation of like weapons, showing their determination to work out, already this year, an international convention on the banning of chemical weapons and the destruction of the existing stockpiles and of the industrial basis for their manufacture.

As it was but natural, in close correlation with the measures proposed for nuclear disarmament, the meeting paid special attention to the examination of the ways of implementing the programme for a 25-percent armed forces and conventional arms cut till 1990, suggested by the Warsaw Treaty states a year ago. The communique of the meeting specifies that such cuts would parallel those referring to the tactical nuclear means, and more substantial cuts are envisaged for the year 2000. The proposals in this respect are based on the direct link between the continual and fast growth of military budgets and the steady proliferation of arming, quantitatively and qualitatively.

Romania's consistent stand on this matter is well known. It firmly declares for the freezing of military budgets and their reduction, for the use of the funds and resources thus saved for constructive purposes, for the socioeconomic progress of all peoples. A telling proof of full concordance between words and deeds is the five-percent troops and arms and almost ten-percent military spending cut, a measure ratified by the whole people in the referendum last autumn.

The lessening of military tension in Europe is viewed in the proposals advanced by the Warsaw Treaty states as a continuous process apt to provide in each phase for a balance of forces at an ever lower level. Account is also taken of the asymmetry of the armed forces formed over the years, of the elimination of inequalities through appropriate cuts. The aggregate of problems concerning a radical reduction of armed forces, arms, and military expenditure, the lessening of tension and mistrust are to be examined, as the Berlin meeting suggested, at another round of the Conference on Confidence -- and Security-Building Measures in Europe, with a resolution to be adopted along this line at a meeting of the foreign ministers of the CSCE participating countries.

Of great significance is also the fact that the states participating in the Berlin meeting declared ready to show restraint with regard to the development of their military potential, on the basis of reciprocity not to increase their armed forces and conventional weapons, and institute a one-to-two-year moratorium on the growth of military spending. At the same time, emphasis was placed on the importance of creating nuclear- and chemical-weapon-free zones in the Balkans, in central and northern Europe, in keeping with the proposals advanced by Romania and Bulgaria, by Czechoslovakia and the GDR along this line.

During the Berlin meeting the participating states reiterated their determination to contribute to the successful conclusion of the all-European meeting in Vienna, declaring for the development of broad collaboration in the economy, technology, science, culture, and in the humanitarian sphere, for the progress of the cause of security and detente on the continent. The exchange of views covered a wide range of current international issues, with emphasis on the need for growing efforts to extiguish the hotbeds of tension and conflict, and solve the problems related to underdevelopment and the establishment of a new international economic order.

The position set forth during the meeting, and the measures proposed meet the stringent desiderata of peoples for the attainment of which Romania, alongside the other socialist states, the peoples and progressive forces everywhere, is resolved to fully contribute, for the building of a lasting peace and security, for broad collaboration and understanding in Europe and the world over.

DASCALESCU, USSR'S RYZHKOV MEET IN BERLIN

AU301819 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1923 GMT 29 May 87

[Text] Berlin AGERPRS, 29/5/1987 -- Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, prime minister of Romania, met in Berlin with Nikolay Ryzhkov, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the CPSU, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

In accordance with the understandings in principle on the growth and deepening of the Romanian-Soviet collaboration reached by Nicolae Ceausescu and Mikhail Gorbachev during the visit of the CC of the CPSU general secretary to Romania, a survey was made of the practical tasks deriving for both sides from those understandings. The heads of government covenanted tangible measures which should be taken for the more efficient translation into fact of the long-term programme for the development of economic and technical-scientific collaboration between Romania and the USSR until the year 2000 as well as for the intensification of activities with a view to expanding and deepening cooperation in production and production specialization.

The talk passed in an atmosphere of cordiality and mutual understanding.

BRIEFS

NEW TYPES OF SHIPS -- Bucharest AGERPRES 14/5/1987 -- The 15,000 dwt "Alexandria", built by the Galati shipyard was delivered to its owner, and a third 35,000 dwt oil tanker has been launched. "Alexandria" is the first in a series of such multipurpose ships of that capacity. So far as many as eight have been given the construction go ahead. They can take in both containers and bulk material. Oltenita, another Danubian yard, launched a 5000 ton motorship which is to be exported. One more motorship is under construction there and is to be exported, too. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1053 GMT 14 May 87 AU]

SUNDIC ASSESSES WARSAW PACT MEETING RESULTS

LD301453 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 30 May 87

[Commentary by Milika Sundic on the results of the Warsaw Pact Conference in Berlin]

[Text] If it is being said that the 2-day meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee has not yielded anything that was not already known or that could not have been anticipated, this certainly does not mean that the meeting of the leaders of the so-called socialist community was not significant or productive. On the contrary, the Warsaw Pact member countries showed themselves this time to Europe and the world as a determined advocate of relaxation of international tensions and equitable dialogue on all unresolved problems, in particular those in the area of disarmament. Above all, they supported the efforts by the USSR and United States to conclude without delay an agreement on the removal of all medium-range missiles from Europe based on the agreement between Reagan and Gorbachev in Reykjavik. They are also proposing the withdrawal of Soviet and U.S. operational and tactical missiles from Europe and the initiation of talks on missiles stationed in the eastern USSR beyond the Urals, and on U.S. territory. Support was given as well to the well-known proposal by Mikhail Gorbachev on the reduction of strategic nuclear weapons by 50 percent over the next 5 years. As for outer space, the most sensitive issue in the Soviet-U.S. taks on the reduction and limitation of missile and nuclear armaments, the Warsaw Pact countries are energetically calling for its use for peaceful ends.

The leaders of the seven Warsaw Pact countries also came out for the earliest possible removal of chemical weapons and proposed that during this year an international convention be held on banning chemical weapons and their destruction. Attention at the Berlin meeting was particularly devoted to the reduction of armed forces and conventional weapons in Europe by 25 percent. In this connection it was suggested to the member countries of the CSCE that a foreign ministers meeting should be held with the task of investigating a radical reduction of armed forces and conventional weapons and that an appropriate agreement be concluded on this. The West was called on to introduce a 2-year moratorium on all military spending.

In the Warsaw Pact countries' document on military doctrine, the defensive character of this military alliance is stressed, as is the commitment that the Warsaw Pact will never initiate war operations, nor be the first to use nuclear weapons. This is also demanded of the member countries of the rival military alliance, proposing that as early as this year a meeting between the two blocs' representatives should be held in either Brussels or Warsaw.

The meeting in Berlin also discussed other topical international and regional issues, such as the convening of an international conference on the Middle East under the auspices of the United Nations, the halting of the Iraq-Iran conflict, and the solution of the Afghanistan problem. Taken as a whole, the Warsaw Pact supported -- one might say without any reservations -- Mikhail Gorbachev's efforts to relax tension between the two military blocs and all his initiatives in the area of disarmament. There are, as we said at the beginning, no major innovations; but on the other hand, there are considerable peaceful intonations that offer encouragement for the other side to adopt such a course as well.

MILOSAVLJEVIC WANTS INCREASED PRC TRADE

AU282036 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 23-24 May 87 p 8

[Unattributed report: "Strengthening Economic Cooperation"]

[Text] Beijing -- FEC Vice President Milos Milosavljevic has gone on an official visit to Beijing to primarily discuss with Chinese officials opportunities and specific forms of strengthening economic cooperation.

Milosavljevic is president of the Yugoslav side of the Mixed Committee for Economic and Scientific and Technical Cooperation between the two countries. The committee is supposed to resume talks started in March in Belgrade. The president of the Chinese side of the commitee is Chen Muhua.

Since one of the biggest Yugoslav economic exhibitions will be held in Beijing during Milosavljevic's visit, it is expected that he and Chen Muhua will jointly open it.

After a period of stagnation, Yugoslav-Chinese economic cooperation has recently started to develop by a faster pace. The value of total 1985 trade amounted to $200 million, while last year it fell to $180 million somehow due to more difficult conditions in both countries. This year contracts and trade agreements worth $200 million have already been signed and it is expected that total trade will amount to more than $400 million by the end of the year.

The aim of Milosavljevic's visit is to stimulate the realization of plans through specific agreements at the highest level.

TANJUG REPORTS SYRIA'S AL-SHAR' TALKS WITH DIZDAREVIC

LD301653 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1346 GMT 30 May 87

[Text] Belgrade, 30 May (TANJUG) -- Federal Foreign Affairs Secretary Raif Dizdarevic and Syrian Foreign Affairs Minister Faruq al-Shar' noted the favorable development in Yugoslav-Syrian relations today. They supported their further enrichment on a permanent and stable basis.

During today's open and friendly meeting, the two ministers devoted special attention to prospects for further promotion of bilateral cooperation, particularly economic cooperation. The ministers assessed as positive an increase in the exchange of commodities, whose value doubled last year and totals $63 million. However, they said these were not the maximum possibilities, stressing an interest in Yugoslav work organizations' involvement in the development of investment projects and the importance of long-term arrangements in this sphere.

The two ministers also agreed that solutions should be found for the payment of Yugoslavia's claims from Syria totalling $12 million.

Overall relations between the two nonaligned countries were assessed as very good and President Al-Asad's visit to Yugoslavia last year particularly contributed to this. Dizdarevic and Faruq al-Shar' noted that no problems exist in relations between the two countries that could burden them or could not be solved. They also noted that regular meetings at various levels contributed to the stability of cooperation and such dialogues should be continued.

There was also a discussion on scientific-technical cooperation and cooperation in information and other fields. Both sides expressed a desire to enrich cooperation in these fields as well.

During their morning meeting, the ministers also exchanged views on international issues. Special emphasis was laid on the activity of nonaligned countries and the preparations for the ministerial conference of the Mediterranean nonaligned countries. The host briefed his guest on preparations underway for this conference and on the draft documents produced by Yugoslavia as the host country.

Yugoslav-Syrian talks will be resumed this afternoon and tomorrow.

DIZDAREVIC INFORMS ENVOYS OF POLICY INITIATIVE

LD301354 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0933 GMT 30 May 87

[Text] Belgrade, 30 May (TANJUG) -- Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, yesterday received in separate visits the ambassadors of Romania, Dumitru Popa; Greece, Emmanouil Spiridhakis; Bulgaria, Stefan Staykov; Turkey, Mustafa Aksin; and Albania, Kujtim Hysenaj.

On this occasion the federal secretary gave the ambassadors a letter for the foreign ministers of their states in which he informs them in detail of the SFRY Government initiative for holding meetings of foreign ministers of the Balkan countries.

This signifies the beginning of an official dialogue and consultations on preparations for holding a ministerial meeting.

MOJSOV RECEIVES NEW NICARAGUAN AMBASSADOR

AU271253 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 23-24 GMT 87 p 8

[Text] Lazar Mojsov, president of the SFRY Presidency, yesterday received the credentials of Saul Aran Castelon [spelling as published], the newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Nicaragua to Yugoslavia, with whom he held a friendly talk.

Outgoing Ghanaian Ambassador

AU271256 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 23-24 May 87 p 8

[Text] Lazar Mojsov, president of the SFRY Presidency yesterday presented Isak Ovusu Trum-Amcofo [spelling as published], the outgoing ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Ghana to Yugoslavia, with the Yugoslav Flag with Sash Order.

ECONOMIC PROGRESS REPORT ISSUED FOR 24-30 MAY

AU301946 [Editorial report] Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian in its broadcasts between 24 and 30 May carries the following economic performance reports (time and date of broadcast in parentheses)

Bosnia-Hercegovina:

Capital construction has been reduced in Bosnia-Hercegovina this year. About 2,400 projects, costing 198 billion dinars, are under construction. This is 140 projects less than in the first quarter of 1986, (1300 GMT 25 May)

Serbia:

There are over 4,000 telephones in the rural region of the Kraljevo commune, and the number will increase to 8,000 by the end of the year. A telephone exchange for 1,600 connections is being built in the Ladjevci local community. Telephones have reached the most remote villages in the Studenenica region. (1300 GMT 30 May)

NO NUCLEAR POWER PLANTS PLANNED FOR VOJVODINA

AU271242 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 20 May 87 p 1

[Text] Novi Sad, 19 May (TANJUG) -- No nuclear power station will be built in Vojvodina during this medium-term plan--this was the Provincial Executive Council's answer to the question delegate Stevo Novakovic from Stagari raised in the Vojvodina Assembly.

The decision whether a nuclear power station will be built depends on a joint development plan of the electricity generating industry, which will undoubtedly take into consideration the "full utilization of domestic natural resources: water, coal, solar energy, and so forth."

Just like all previous discussions about nuclear power stations, the answer to the delegate's question does not officially say that the building of nuclear power stations will be abandoned. It only implies postponement.

VOJVODINA LC MEMBERSHIP REPORTEDLY FALLING

AU271937 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 23-24 May 87 p 7

[Z. S. report: "Fewer Party Cards"]

[Excerpts] Novi Sad, 22 May -- The further reduction in the LC membership, which has been going on for 3 years, has continued in Vojvodina. At the end of the year before last, there were 223,431 LC members in the province, while last year the number went down to 216,459 members. The first months of this year have shown a similar trend.

Last year 4,021 new members were registered while at the same time 5,891 members were taken off the register for various reasons. [passage omitted]

This worrying information was pointed out at the Vojvodina LC Provincial Committee Presidium session by Dragan Muslin, executive secretary of the Vojvodina LC Provincial Committee Presidium. [passage omitted]

BRIEFS

SATELLITE DISH AERIAL -- Belgrade, 29 May (TANJUG) -- The Tito Metal Works Institute from Skopje presented, for the first time in Yugoslavia, a prototype of a satellite television aerial with the diameter of 1.8 m. at the Belgrade technology fair. The design of this aerial makes possible effective reception from the satellites ECS 1, ECS 2, Intelsat, TDF, and others. The mass production of the satellite television aerials should begin in the July-August period this year and the Tito Metal Works Institute is already negotiating with partners from Canada about a possible marketing of these products on the Canadian market. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1120 GMT 29 May 87 LD]